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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: The New County Bill Passed—The Coalition Denied—Metropolitan Police Bill Passed to a Second Reading. HOUSE: New Bills Introduced.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HARRISBURG, January 31, 1870.
SENATE.
BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Incorporating the Sharpsburg and Etna Fire Insurance Company.

By Mr. RUTAN: Regulating the pay of borough and township auditors and supervisors in Beaver and Washington counties, fixing the same at two dollars per day.

By Mr. PURMAN: Relative to the distribution of the estates of intestates.

By Mr. CONNELL: Providing for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies.

THE NEW COUNTY BILL.

The bill erecting a new county, to be called Petroleum, out of parts of Crawford, Venango and Warren, came up on final passage.

Mr. ALLEN moved an amendment striking out Crawford. Lost—yeas, 12; nays, 17.

Mr. ALLEN spoke vehemently against the bill, alleging coalition, bargain and sale between Mr. Lowry and the Democrats.

Mr. LOWRY answered in a lengthy speech, denying a bargain with the Democracy. He could not see why vengeance should be inflicted upon him because he voted for Irwin.

Mr. BUCKALEW denied any bargain or any party obligation of the Democrats on this question.

The bill passed finally—yeas 16, nays 15, the Democrats voting aye and Republicans generally voting no.

METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

Mr. CONNELL called up the Philadelphia Metropolitan Police bill.

The bill passed to second reading under the operation of the previous question—yeas 14, nays 13. Mr. Lowry was the only Republican voting no.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS: Authorizing the School Directors of Reserve township to borrow money.

By Mr. KERR: Authorizing the School Directors of Bellvue borough to borrow money.

Creating two additional Notaries Public in Allegheny county.

By Mr. LONGNECKER: Incorporating the Juniata and Potomac Railroad Company.

By Mr. ADAIRE: Repealing the act of 1841, authorizing county commissioners to assess and collect taxes on corporations held under the constitution or corporations.

By Mr. CARLIN: Providing that manufacturers and mechanics selling goods other than their own manufacture not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum, shall not be classified among those paying annual tax and license.

By Mr. WEBB: Providing that there shall be no recovery for adulterated milk sold.

NEW YORK CITY.

His Highness Prince Arthur---Official Cuban News---Effects of a Scamp, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
NEW YORK, January 31, 1870.
H. R. H. ROYAL HIGHNESS.

Prince Arthur was waited upon at the Brevoort house this morning by a delegation of English, Scottish and Irish residents, headed by the British Consul and presented with a congratulatory address. The Prince made a feeling reply. He dined with W. B. Duncan this evening and subsequently attended the Firemen's ball at the Academy of Music. On Wednesday evening he will dine with Moses H. Grinnell, on Thursday with Aug. Belmont, and on Friday with Edwin H. Stoughton. The Prince will leave for Boston Saturday.

HIS TRUNK FOUND.

The trunk of Wm. E. Gray, the person who, in company with T. B. Pratt, swindled a number of Wall street firms by means of altered bonds which he deposited as collateral security for loans for large amounts, has been found at the Whitney House, where it was left early in a month ago by a person who registered himself as Charles F. Hopkins, Chicago. The trunk contained Gray's clothing and a large number of counterfeit dies and implements for altering government bonds. It is said Gray is in Europe.

CUBAN NEWS.

The Spanish Consul has received the following official telegram:

Havana, January 30.—Gen. Puello attacked and captured the entrenched camp of insurgents at Guaimaro with only twelve hundred troops. He remained there seventeen days, destroying all the fortifications which they had built up in the encampment. The insurgents fled after the first attack, leaving a great number of dead on the field.

A GAME STOPPED.

It is stated that Jay Gould, President of the Erie road, has issued an order putting an end to a policy on the part of the Superintendent and Auditor of the road of removing old employes for the purpose of finding lucrative positions for A. & G. W. men.

DISCHARGED.

Henry Allen, formerly employed in the Sub Treasury building, who has been under examination on a charge of having presented false and fraudulent vouchers, with a view to defraud the United States, was to day discharged.

SUIT ENTERED.

Suit has been commenced by Evan Gassbreck, one of the parties injured at the accident at Willow Tree, on the 23d of April last, against the Long Island Railroad Company for damages in $50,000.

BROKER FIRM FAILURE.

The failure of Leroy, Nichols & Co., brokers, is announced, upon contracts for several thousand shares of Rock Island stock.

The Peabody Funeral.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PEABODY, Mass., January 31.—The funeral of George Peabody is officially announced to take place here on Tuesday, February 1st, in South Church. On the arrival of the funeral train to morrow the remains will be escorted to Peabody Institute from the railroad depot by a battalion of United States troops and the Sutton Guards of this town, the latter furnishing the guard of honor while the remains lay in state. The doors of the Institute will be open daily to visitors from the 2d to the 7th of February inclusive, Sunday excepted.

PEABODY, January 31.—A constant stream of people passed through the City Hall to day, where the remains of Mr. Peabody lie in state. Governor Chamberlain this afternoon gave a dinner to Captain Commerell, Admiral Farragut, their respective officers, and other distinguished visitors.

Serious Affair at Key West—An Editor Killed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

KEY WEST, January 31.—Gonzalo Casatonan, editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, while sounding on the porch of his hotel, was attacked by several Cubans, who opened fire on him with pistols. He returned their fire and had wounded three of his assailants when he received a shot from which he died in fifteen minutes. Several arrests have been made. The editors of the Key West *Dispatch* in a card withdrew an article published this morning on the approaching duel, for the reason that the statements made are inexact.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.
(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Abolishment of Surveyors of Customs—Fifteenth Amendment Ratification—Postal Telegraph System—Restoration of Mississippi—The Currency Bill Further Discussed and Amended—The Franking Privilege Bill Reported. HOUSE: Large Number of Bills Introduced—The National Labor Union.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, January 31, 1870.
SENATE.

The Chair submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury containing the draft of a bill for the organization of the Marine Hospital service.

Also, the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from citizens of Kansas for the selection of a commissioner to distribute eligible lands for homesteads for freedmen.

Mr. SHERMAN, from Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold any monies due from the United States to a defaulting State, on any account whatever.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill to abolish the office of Surveyor of Customs. It provides that the present duties of that office shall hereafter be performed by the Collector of Customs, and the Surveyor's share of forfeitures and fines shall be paid into the United States Treasury. The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HARLAN introduced, by request, a bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee reported adversely the House joint resolution authorizing the purchase or lease of buildings in New York for the use of staff departments of the army.

Mr. SHERMAN presented resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio ratifying the 15th Amendment. He explained that a former legislature, being Democratic, rejected the amendment, but upon an appeal to the people a Republican majority had been secured and the recent affirmative action followed as a necessary consequence. The communication was referred.

Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Attorney General to communicate to the Senate copies of any communication sent by him to any of the United States military authorities since the passage of the last act relative to the admission of Georgia and its representation in Congress, and particularly any opinion given by him touching the eligibility of members of the Georgia Legislature.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the President for information concerning the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Legislature of Mississippi, and in regard to other affairs there.

Mr. RAMSEY, from Committee on Postoffices and Post roads, reported back with amendments the bill to establish a postal telegraph system and to incorporate the Postal Telegraph Company. The company is required to provide lines of telegraph to every city and village where telegraph stations are now maintained for the transmission of messages for the public to all places which have a population of 3,000 inhabitants; the person performing the duties of commissioner of telegraphs shall be styled Assistant Postmaster General, and any postmaster may act as operator, with the approval of the Postmaster General. The company may purchase any existing lines of telegraph which may be offered to it prior to January 1st, 1871.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to provide for the admission of Mississippi. It imposed the same conditions as in the case of Virginia, except that the members of the Legislature are not required to take any oath. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a joint resolution, which was referred, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the Bureau of Construction and Repairs and Steam Engineering certain balances remaining to the credit of other bureaus of the Navy Department and available for the current year.

Mr. RAMSEY reported favorably the House bill abolishing the franking privilege.

The Senate then took up the Currency bill.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. SHERMAN, the pending amendments of Messrs. Morton and Sumner were withdrawn.

Mr. SHERMAN then submitted, from the Finance Committee, an amendment which, after discussion, was modified to read as follows:

That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act, any banking association located in any State, having more than its proportion of circulation, may be removed to any State having less than its proportion of circulation, under such rules and regulations as the Controller of Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require; provided, the amount of issue of said bank shall not be deducted from the amount of the new issue provided for in th's act.

Mr. MORTON said if the State of Minnesota was to be allowed more banking capital, the additional facilities should be given to citizens of that State who were ready and willing to take them, instead of authorizing the transfer thereof to other States.

Mr. CONKLING believed the amendment objectionable, because of the uncertainty and confusion to result from it. Practically, after apportioning the present additional volume of circulation among States now deficient, any bank might by the amendment remove to increase circulation; but no provision was made in regard to the amount of the excess to be allowed.

The Senate then adopted the amendment—yeas, 43; nays, 12.

The former amendment of Mr. Morton, to fix the additional amount of circulation at $52,000,000, was then renewed.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to amend so as to authorize an issue of $100,000,000, provided everything any diminution or increase of circulation by substituting bank notes for legal tenders. If banks were not started under this proposition, no greenbacks would be withdrawn; but if banks were started, then an amount of greenbacks equal to the amount now circulation would have to be withdrawn. In other words, he said if this entire $100,000,000 was taken, we would be brought $100,000,000 nearer to specie payment than we are to day, a reduction to that amount being effected in the present circulation. Meantime the amount of currency would not be changed in the slightest degree. In reply to Mr. Sumner he said the amendment was substantially similar to that offered by that Senator and was calculated to equalize the amount of circulation of national banks. He favored the provision to authorize banks upon a gold basis.

During the further discussion Mr. MORTON opposed the amendment of Mr. Chandler, because he felt satisfied that no bill to fund legal tender notes that bear no interest into an interest bearing debt could pass Congress at the present session. He desired to relieve the present wants of the west and south, leaving the question of funding the greenbacks for future consideration.

Mr. SUMNER advised the Senate to give the country all indication of its financial policy by maturing the present measure in the manner proposed by his amendments.

The amendment of Mr. Chandler was then rejected, without a division.

Mr. CAMERON remarked the only remedy in his opinion for our difficulties was to be found in the resumption of specie payments. After that had been attained he would be among the first to make banking, like other kinds of business, free and open to all.

An understanding having been effected that a vote would be taken on the bill on Tuesday at four o'clock, the Senate at four o'clock went into executive session and shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

For apprenticeship in the navy.

To admit Mississippi to representation in Congress.

To remove all political disabilities.

To provide for the redemption of not exceeding $100,000,000 in United States bonds and issuing therefor an equivalent amount of notes not bearing interest.

To divide Ohio into three judicial districts.

To authorize and aid the Kansas Pacific Railroad to extend the road to El Paso.

Setting apart a portion of Ft. Snelling Military Reservation for a permanent military post.

To repeal the act of 3d March, 1863, relative to habeas corpus.

To abolish the Department of Agriculture.

To declare the Grand river in Missouri not navigable.

Fixing the pay of Senators and Representatives at $5,000 per year and reducing mileage to ten cents per mile from the 4th of March, 1870.

Extending till the 1st of December, 1872, the time for filing claims for additional bounty.

Mr. INGERSOLL offered a resolution directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report back within six days his bill authorizing an additional issue of legal tender notes to the amount of $44,000,000.

The House refused to second the previous question, 43 to 71, and the resolution went over.

Mr. CULLOM offered a resolution directing the Special Committee on Postal Telegraph to inquire into the whole subject of telegraphing throughout the United States, and authorizing it to send for persons.

The House refused to second the previous question, 35 to 75, and the resolution went over.

Mr. McNEELY offered a resolution declaring the National debt should be paid in strict compliance with the contract, and that 5 20s are payable in greenbacks, and condemning the policy of the Administration in redeeming such bonds at a high rate of premium while it has a deficit in the Treasury—and then put.

Mr. JONES, Kentucky, moved to lay the resolution on the table, for the purpose of testing the sense of the House.

The motion was carried—yeas 122, nays 41, a strict party vote.

Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution calling for information of the quantity of raw material, such as copper, tin and pig iron, on hand in the various dock yards and arsenals, and why they cannot be sold. Adopted.

Mr. CULLOM offered a resolution calling for information as to the amount of tax collected for 1869 on liquors and tobacco in each Congressional District; also, the aggregate amount collected from all sources in each Congressional District. Adopted.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution to invite the National Labor Union, in session at Washington, and to have an address delivered by one of its members in the hall of the House of Representatives some evening this week on the principles and objects of the association. Adopted by 75 to 38.

Mr. MARSHALL offered a resolution declaring that the constitutional authority to levy taxes does not include any power to impose duties for any other purpose than the collection of revenue; that a tariff levied for any other purpose than that of revenue, and especially if levied to foster and encourage one section of the country, or one class of citizens at the expense of the other sections or classes, is unauthorized by the Constitution, unjust to the great body of the people, and injurious to almost all industries, and directing the Committee of Ways and Means to prepare a bill in accordance with these views.

Mr. KELSEY moved to table the resolution.

The morning hour expired and it went over till next Monday.

Mr. FITCH offered a resolution to grant belligerent rights to the Rerublic of Cuba. He moved its reference to a select committee of nine.

Mr. BANKS moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The latter motion was agreed to—125 to 14.

Mr. LAFLIN offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to inform the House as to the practicability of providing a more economical and efficient method of publishing transactions of the patent office. Adopted.

Mr. KELSEY asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a clause repealing the unjust and burdensome tariff on coal.

Mr. CESSNA objected.

Mr. COX moved to suspend the rules. The rules were not suspended—44 to 75.

Mr. BECK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, offered a resolution calling for information as to the authority by which J. K. Kuch & Co., 225 Pearl street, New York, had procured a copyright of the revenue coupon book, to be used by distillers, etc., known as blank form No. 52, and directing the suspension of the execution of the order in that respect. Adopted.

Richard Sawyer, member elect from the 1st Congressional District of Virginia, appeared and was sworn in.

Mr. BINGHAM moved Lewis McKenzie, member elect from Virginia, be sworn in without prejudice to and pending the contestant, explaining that he had not been sworn in because there was an absurd charge against him that he could not take the test oath, while every man knew he could take it as conscientiously as any one in the House.

Messrs. PAINE and CESSNA opposed the resolution because the question was now before the Committee on Elections.

Mr. FARNSWORTH supported the resolution, which was agreed to, and Mr. McKenzie was accordingly sworn in.

Mr. UPSON moved to suspend the rules so as to offer a resolution calling on the heads of Departments to state whether the estimates of their respective Departments for the year ending June 30, 1871, exceed the estimates or appropriations for 1870, and if so to state the reasons for such increase.

The rules were not suspended.

The business on the speaker's table was taken up and disposed of as follows:

Senate amendments to the house bill to establish land distribution in Wyoming territory, concurred in.

The Senate bill to make Omaha a port of delivery, referred to committee on commerce.

The Senate bill for temporary relief of poor and destitute people in the District of Columbia, appropriating $30,000, was referred to Committee of the Whole.

The Senate concurrent resolution accepting the statue of General Greene, was agreed to.

Mr. SCOFIELD introduced a bill authorizing the transfer of certain appropriations in the Navy Department to the Bureau of Construction. Referred.

Mr. WITCHER presented a joint resolution of West Virginia Legislature opposing reductions of duty on foreign coal. Referred.

Adjourned.

MEXICO.

The Revolution Spreading—Orizaba Pronounces Against Juarez—Universal Alarm.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SOUTHWEST PASS, La., Jan. 31.—Col. Gazern, who left Vera Cruz on the 17th instant, arrived to-day on the schooner Isabella. Colonel Gazern is Secretary of State of Vera Cruz, and represents that he was compelled to fly for security. He reports the revolution increasing in San Luis Potosi. Orizaba has pronounced against Juarez. The Governor, Col. Arguilo, who belongs to the Church party, is at the head of the revolutionists. The suspension of the constitutional guarantees by the government had produced general dissatisfaction and indignation. There is universal alarm and the personal security and lives of the opposition are said to be in jeopardy.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—In the Legislature to-day the House passed a resolution of impeachment against State Auditor Wycliffe upon the charges made by Governor Warmouth of maladministration, bribery, fraud, etc., and appointed a committee of five to conduct the impeachment on the part of the House.

—An attempt to rob the National Bank at Coxsackie N. Y., Sunday morning failed.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Treasury Circular—Cadet Appointments—New Military District—Reconstructed Mississippi—Case of F. P. Blair, Jr.—Supreme Court Cases—The Tariff Bill—Revenue Receipts—The Franking Privilege—Polygamy—Product of Distilled Spirits.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, January 31, 1870.
TREASURY CIRCULAR.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to disbursing clerks and proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department, requiring that all accounts presented by officers, clerks or other employes of departments for mileage or expenses incurred while engaged in official business, must in future have appended thereto the oath of the party that the distances charged have been actually and necessarily traveled at the date therein specified, and that none of any such distances have been traveled under any free pass on any railroad, steamboat or other conveyance, and that the expenses charged have been actually incurred and paid. No account of such party, unaccompanied with the oath above specified, will be paid by any disbursing officer of the department or passed by accounting officer.

NEW MILITARY DISTRICT.

The following general order was issued to day from the headquarteas of the army:

First—The Senators and Representatives from the State of Virginia having been admitted to their respective Houses of Congress, the Command known as 1st Military District has ceased to exist.

Second—The States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida will comprise the Department of Virginia, under the command of Brv. Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, headquarters at Richmond, Va., and will form part of the military Division of the Atlantic.

Third—Commanding officers of all posts and detachments now serving in the limits of the new department will report to Gen. Canby for instructions.

The companies of the 8th Infantry, now serving in the State of North Carolina, will be relieved as early as possible and will then report to Major General A. H. Terry, commanding the Department of the South, for orders.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment for the defendant in the Supreme Court of Missouri, in the case of Dreuham vs. Stitle, involving the seizure of the former's property during the war, and the constitutionality of the new State constitution. The Court held that persons acting under the authority of the United States army enacted respective laws when not inhibited by its established constitution, and not in violation of the provisions of the Federal Constitution in relation to *ex post facto* legislation.

The Court also sustained an opinion in the case of Morgan vs. Town of Beloit, Wisconsin, affirming the action of the Circuit Court of that State in refusing a mandamus to compel the levy of a tax sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds issued by the town in aid of a certain Railroad.

NAVAL CADETS.

The following appointments of cadets to the United States Naval Academy were made to-day, at the request of Representatives, son of Commodore Emmons, U. S. N.; Henry Jackson Hunt, Jr., son of Brevet Major General Hunt, U. S. A.; William Beverly Decatur, son of Captain Decatur, U. S. N.; Augustus Bacon, son of Brigadier General Macomb, U. S. A.; Theodore N. Wood, son of Chief Engineer Wood, U. S. N.; Joseph F. Turner, son of Commodore Peter Turner, U. S. N.; J. C. Cauldwell, son of the late Captain Cauldwell, U. S. N.; Willie G. Clarke, son of Colonel Clarke, U. S. A., Harrington G. R. McGunnegle, son of the late Lieutenant Commander McGunnegle, U. S. N.; Alex. Sharp, Jr., appointed from the District of Columbia.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

A partial canvass of the Senate shows that there will be more opposition to the passage of the bill abolishing the franking privilege than has been generally supposed. In fact, the bill is likely to be discussed very fully before any vote is reached; and it is by no means certain of going through the Senate without some amendments. An effort will be made to pass an amendment to exempt from its operations all newspapers circulated within the county where they are printed, and all free list e[illegible]

FRANK P. BLA[illegible]

The case of Frank P[illegible] ing for seven years, [illegible] Supreme Court, was decided to-[illegible] The appellant was debarred from his right to vote because he refused to take the oath of loyalty prescribed by the Constitution of Missouri. The Supreme Court of that State sustained such denial, which now stands in the Supreme Court of the United States with the Judges equally divided in opinion.

POLYGAMY.

There is very little doubt that the House will pass a bill abolishing polygamy in Utah, and directing the President to use the army to execute it; but the Senate is inclined to wait for a few years longer, and see if civilization and the Pacific Railroad won't accomplish the reform.

DISTILLED SPIRITS PRODUCT.

A statement prepared at the Internal Revenue office shows the product of distilled spirits for five months, July to November, 1869, exceeds that of the same time the previous year by 19,757,027 gallons. The number of gallons in bond December 1st was 13,402,545.

RECONSTRUCTED MISSISSIPPI.

General Ames called upon the President to-day and presented him the official records of the organization of the Mississippi Legislature, the adoption of the constitutional amendment and the election of United States Senators according to law.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Committee on Elections will to-morrow consider the case of VanWyck against Greene, of New York. They have changed the former programme and will now let the poll stand, endeavoring to settle the case by excluding individual fraudulent votes.

RESTORED TO HIS PLACE.

Wm. M. Spencer has been restored as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District, Kentucky, and the President notified him to-day of the same. Consequently Mr. Mullholland retires.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nominations of Francis A. Walker, of Mass., Superintendent of Census, and Wm. Wood, United States Attorney for Nevada.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

A large number of commissions for Assistant Assessors are being issued for the purpose of making the annual assessments.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $1,288,400, and for the present month $12,479,000, a gain of $1,360,000 over January of 1869.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day completed the tariff bill, which they will report to-morrow.

—Gen. E. S. Salmon, late county clerk of Cook county, Illinois, and newly appointed Governor of Washington Territory, has been arrested and taken to Springfield, upon an order from the Supreme Court of the State for contempt in not obeying the instructions of the State Auditor to extend the tax of Cook county as equalized by the State Board of Equalization.

—About six inches of snow fell at Concord, N. H., Saturday, and the storm yesterday promised sufficient depth to enable lumbermen to do active business.

NEWS BY CABLE.

India Overland Telegraph—Great Eastern Heard from—The Infallibility Dogma—Excitement in the Spanish Cortes—Probable Duel Between Gen. Prim and the Finance Minister—Telegraph Monopoly Abolished in France---American College at Rome Visited by the Pope.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 31.—The Queen will not be present at the opening of Parliament. Her Majesty's speech will be read by a commission.

The overland telegraph to India is in working order again and messages of to-day's date have been exchanged between London and Bombay. A dispatch announces the arrival of the steamship Great Eastern at Bombay.

Letters from Rome say Dr. Dallinger's protest against the declaration of the dogma of Papal infallibility provokes much excitement and indignation at the Vatican. A telegram from Rome to-day says the Pope refuses to receive an address signed by one hundred and thirty-seven Bishops, also protesting against the declaration of that dogma.

SPAIN.

MADRID Jan. 31—An excited discussion occurred in the Constituent Cortes on Saturday between Senor Figueras, one of the leaders of the Republicans, and General Prim. The former defended the Republican insurrection, and asserted that it was a deliberate act of the people to defend their individual rights, which had been violated by the Government. He further asserted that those so-called insurgents who had been killed by Government troops were simply assassinated. Gen. Prim demanded the retraction of the offensive words. Figueras refused to retract. The general supposition is that it will end in a duel.

The grand military review which was announced for to-day has been indefinitely postponed, the weather being very stormy and disagreeable.

ITALY.

ROME, January 31.—The Pope, yesterday, visited the American College, where he assisted at a mass and delivered a sermon. His holiness also addressed the students and a number of American visitors, including several ladies. The Holy Father expressed his gratification at the progress of the Church in America. He declared that the Republic of the United States was a Republic of intelligence and virtue. He added that the condemnation of the Church was applied only to licentious, infidel revolutionists, who were as dangerous in the United States as in Europe.

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 31.—The journals to-day state that the French Minister of the Interior, in reply to the demand of an English Company for the privilege of laying a cable in France, to America, said that hereafter all monopolies in telegraphic cables would be abolished, and that even private parties were at liberty to lay cables.

CUBA.

HAVANA, January 31.—The news of the shooting of Senor Casatonan, at Key West, causes great excitement. The volunteers to-night arrested two men for using seditious language. It is reported the prisoners attempted to escape and were fired upon by the guard and killed. An investigation is going on.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The Berlin correspondent asserts that the German governments will sustain their Bishops in event of a contest with the Vatican.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN January 31.—The steamer Samaria from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 31.—*Evening.*—Consols, 92¾@92⅝; American securities firm; 5 20s: 62s, 87¾; 68s, old, 87; 67s, 86⅝; 10-40s, 84½. Stocks—Erie, 21¼; Illinois Central, 103½; Atlantic & Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, January 31.—Cotton closed with a downward tendency: uplands 11⅝; Orleans, 11¾@11⅝; sale, of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork dull at 108s; beef 103s; lard dull at 74s; cheese 72s; bacon 58s; produce unchanged.

LONDON, January 31.—Linseed cakes, £9 10s; linseed oil, £30 10s; turpentine, 38s@38s 3d. Calcutta linseed, 59s.

PARIS, January 31.—Bourse flat at 73f. 57c.

FRANKFORT, January 31. — Bonds opened firm at 81⅝.

HAVRE, January 31.—Cotton quiet.

ANTWERP, January 31.—Petroleum quiet at 66⅝.

BREMEN, January 31.—Petroleum firm—[illegible]alers 6 groats.

[illegible]nuary 31.—Petroleum firm—[illegible]illings.

—There was a h[illegible] along the northern railroa[illegible] day.

—The Tennessee Legislature has enacted a severe law for punishing masked marauders.

—The Consolidated Bank of Louisiana at New Orleans was robbed Sunday night of nearly $50,000.

—The street railway company of Wheeling shows a profit of $1,500 over expenses last year.

—Judge Lewis Collins, of Maysville, Kentucky, a prominent citizen and author, died at Lexington Saturday night.

—It is stated that Mr. Brunt, the Internal Revenue Assessor at Blackshear, Georgia, who was reported murdered, really committed suicide.

—The jury in the case of Mrs. Decker, tried in Rockford, Illinois, for the murder of her husband, brought in a verdict of not guilty, the plea of insanity being sustained.

—David Roach shot and killed his brother Benjamin, a wealthy cotton planter at Hope plantation, Yazoo river, a few days ago. Intemperance is supposed to have prompted the deed.

—On Saturday Mrs. Cooke, wife of the clergyman who eloped with Miss Johnson, received a dispatch from Chicago, signed by Horace Cooke, saying: "I have left for parts unknown, and you will never see me again."

—The employes of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, about to be discharged, have sent a petition praying Congress asking leave to continue at work and allow the wages to accumulate until the passage of the appropriation bill.

—Reynolds, the murderer of the unfortunate grocer in Hudson street, N. Y., William Townsend, having recovered from his drunken orgie, is inclined to be defiant. He says the charge for murder is played out in New York.

—A fire occurred in Galesburg, Ill., Sunday morning, involving a loss of $12,000. The principal victims are Cutting & Torrey, confectioners, Samuel Cady, owner of the building, and Bancroft & Pastrum; all fully insured.

—The Steubenville accommodation train on Saturday afternoon ran against a woman crossing a bridge near West Wheeling, throwing her down an embankment twenty feet, severely injuring her, though no bones were broken.

—A short but violent hurricane passed over Helena Saturday morning, unroofing houses, blowing down chimnies, &c. The United States Arsenal was completely demolished and the Court House badly wrecked. Total damage $10,000.

—The trial of Philip Wareham for the murder of David Kirby, at Cincinnati, nearly closed last evening. Yesterday was the seventh day, and under the law the jury must be kept together until a verdict is rendered or until they are discharged.

—At Cincinnati, Henry Heck, about one o'clock Monday morning went home intoxicated and began cutting up the carpet for bed covering. His wife and daughter interfered, when he stabbed his wife in the side, inflicting probably a fatal wound.

—Information from Topeka is to the effect that evidence of a startling character in reference to Senator Pomeroy will be produced before a committee of the Legislature to investigate the charges of corruption against the Kansas Congressional delegation.

—Doctor George F. Collins, a noted desperado, was arrested at Louisville, on Monday, and sent to Bullitt county, Ky., for seriously shooting a farmer named Perry Bishop, three miles from Mount Washington. Collins had gone to Bishop's to collect twenty dollars, which he was unable to pay, whereupon Collins shot him.

—Early on Sunday morning Madison, Wisconsin, was visited by a fire which destroyed property to the value of thirty thousand dollars. The victims were W. S. Sullivan, dry goods merchants, Pardee & Co., druggists, Henry Ash, tailor, Mrs. Enlon, milliner. Total insurance, thirty-three thousand dollars. Mostly in Underwriters, Ætna, Hartford and Continental.

—At Buffalo, Monday morning, a kerosene lamp exploded in the house of Nicholas Bliss, setting fire to the furniture in a bed room occupied by the family, consisting of Bliss, his wife and two children. All were burned in a dreadful manner. One child died immediately after the flames were extinguished. The other is in a very critical condition. Bliss and his wife will recover, but they will be much disfigured.

—The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says the public debt will be reduced this month between $1,000,000 and $3,000,000. The expenses of the Government for January do not vary much from last month. While the internal revenue receipts are light the custom receipts are fair, amounting to $15,500,000. The prospects for a reduction of the debt are not so favorable as this time last year.

—While the steamboat N. Longworth, from New Orleans for Louisville, was lying at Napoleon, Arkansas, on Saturday, two roughs came aboard, and after insulting Mack Levi, of the firm of Levi & Montcalm, of Louisville, they drew pistols and fired upon him, shooting him through the cheek. Levi returned the fire, mortally wounding one of them. The other was arrested and bailed. Levi took the cars at Memphis for Louisville.

—The last span of the Ohio river bridge at Louisville was completed Monday afternoon. The length of the bridge, exclusive of approaches, is one mile. It has two main spans, one of three hundred and fifty-five feet, and the other of four hundred feet, with a draw over the canal. The time occupied in construction was two years and six months. It will be ready for the passage of trains in three or four days.

—The N. Y. *Times'* Paris special says: The organization of the new company for the canalization of the Isthmus of Darien was consummated last evening. The capital was all subscribed by four French bankers, and a dozen American capitalists are to be elected at the first meeting. Powerful combinations existing that a concession from the Isthmus Government will be secured. The company wait the report of the New York exploring expedition to go to work.

—Hayden advises us to state that various revolutionists have expressed the determination to crush out the Salnave party, and in the principal towns of the South the shooting of Salnavists is going on at quite a brisk rate. At Jeremie a large number of them have been executed in this summary way, and at Jacmel there are no fewer than forty-six in prison, most of whom, if not all, will certainly be shot. In Port-au-Prince, also, plenty of work has been cut out for the military tribunals.

—The New York *Tribune's* Hamburg correspondent writes that emigration to the Southern States opens very favorably for Mississippi. A steamer to New Orleans took out nearly two hundred Swedes, who sailed for the Water Valley, in that State, to work on plantation and engage in their industrial enterprises. Mr. Berglund, one of their own countrymen, advances every cent of the cost of the journey of these people from the north of Sweden to their homes in Mississippi. They have been all poor, although decent, and generally able-bodied. The advances made to them will be repaid through their labor in Mississippi. During February and March of this year at least a hundred or eight hundred persons will be sent by the same gentleman, under the same terms, to Mississippi. These Swedes are not Mormons, as several papers erroneously report.

THAT CHILD MARRIAGE.

J. Charles Dicken Appears and Testifies—His Motives Pure and Disinterested—The Case Fully Developed.

In Saturday's GAZETTE we gave the particulars of the case of the Commonwealth vs. Anthony Snyder, a youth of seventeen, charged by Rachel Ann Verner, a little girl twelve or thirteen years of age, with *fornicat cet.* The claim was at first set up, it will be recollected, that the parties were man and wife, in pursuance of an agreement, cooked up, it was alleged, by one L. C. Hall, an itinerant doctor, and J. Charles Dicken, Esq., who does not practice law in *all* the Courts of Allegheny county, but upon investigation before an Alderman, the marriage was not considered valid, and proceedings instituted for abandonment were dismissed. Hence the bringing of the other charge, in which there was a partial hearing before Mayor Brush on Friday last. Dr. Hall appeared and testified, but in con[illegible] Mr. Dicken, day at th[illegible] developed then we[illegible] J. Charles Dicken, Esq., was and being called, affirmed. His appearance was on behalf of the defense, who insisted that the marriage was of sufficient validity to legitimize issue. D. D. Bruce, Esq., interrogated Mr. D. His testimony was in substance:

He thought he had seen the parties, defendant and prosecutrix, before; believed he recognized them; first saw them some time in December, at the office of Dr. Hall, on Grant street, about noon of the day. Was passing down Grant street with Dr. H. on the way to dinner, and when opposite the door of Dr. H.'s residence, Dr. H. invited him up stairs, saying he wanted to pay him (Mr. Dicken) some money; believed the money was in reference to a paper which he had written for him, at his request. Up to this time he had not seen either of the defendants. The Doctor said, "Come up, and I'll pay you for that paper." He (the Doctor) had the paper; had given it to him that day, some time before. Went up stairs; the Doctor showed him into the medicine room. The Doctor then stepped out, and came in again with the parties, the girl and boy, saying the mother of the girl had gone home. When they came in Mr. Dicken was sitting down. (Mr. Dicken was particular in every detail.) The Doctor handed him a paper, and asked him to read it; read it aloud. The Doctor then asked, addressing the boy, "do you want to sign this?" The boy said he did; he said he could not write at the Doctor's request, Mr. D. signed the name of the boy, and also that of the girl, leaving space for them to make their marks. "When they were through with whatever they done," (the witness' precise words,) the Doctor said, "Now live up to this contract, go home to your parents, send for the Priest and get married." "At the door," said Mr. D., "the Doctor gave me two dollars; did not say from whom he got it, or what it was for."

In answer to interrogatories by Mr. Bruce, Mr. D. said he read the paper because the Doctor requested him; made no remarks to the parties, or they to him, at the time; made no charge for writing the paper, but it was possible the Doctor intended the two dollars for that service; he did not so say, then.

At this point the paper was shown.

Said the witness: "This may be the paper; I have no particular mark by which I can recognize it." Mr. Bruce said: "Your writing is some mark." "Oh, yes; it is in my hand writing," said Mr. D. (He seems to have been almost painfully particular in his conduct on the occasion.) He did not see them make their marks; he might have been looking at them, but could not say. He did not hand them the pen, after he had written their names, but laid it down; did not see them pick it up; could not say that they did pick it up.

In further detailing the history of that interesting paper, he said that Dr. Hall came to his office on the day before, stating that some parties wanted a paper written by which they could live together until they could get married. He (Mr. D.) said he did not know of any form in the books, but would see. The next day the Doctor came, and spoke again of the paper. Mr. D. said he preferred having nothing to do with it. The Doctor said "do it for me." Mr. D told him to call back in half an hour. He did call in in that time, and in meantime the paper had been prepared, and Mr. D. handed it to him. It being about noon, M

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1870

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 60½.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91½

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 121¼.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE, who shot VICTOR NOIR, is fifty-five years of age. His victim was but twenty-two, and was to have been married on the 15th of January. The invitations to the wedding were issued prior to his death.

SO FAR this winter the trains have run regularly and without serious difficulty between Omaha and Sacramento. The Pullman "hotel express" cars are so comfortable that the long trip across the continent is made without fatigue or suffering of any kind.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHING begins to attract public attention. It is styled the Automatic system, and has been invented by a Mr. Little. It is confidently predicted that this system will effect, by its celerity and economy, an entire revolution in the postal and telegraphic business of the country. It is to be thoroughly tested at once, by an experimental line already erected between Washington and Baltimore, which is to be completed to New York by the end of February. The Baltimore and Washington offices are to be opened this week, for the instruction of operators, the new machinery being simple and easily mastered, transmitting intelligence ten times faster than by the old systems and lines. The wire to be used is thus described:

The Company is putting up the recently invented "compound wire"—a steel core covered with pure copper—which, with only half the weight of an ordinary iron telegraph wire, has over three times the tensile strength, and nearly four times the conductivity. The first cost of the wire is about double that ordinarily employed by the old telegraph companies, but the new wire is claimed to be at least ten times more *durable* than the common iron wire, whilst its vast superiority as a conductor of electricity will enable the new Company to telegraph through long circuits promptly in the heaviest storms, when the ordinary wires are rendered useless.

COLORED U. S. SENATORS.

The Chicago *Republican* raises the question whether HIRAM R. REVELS, the colored Senator elect from Mississippi, is constitutionally eligible to a seat in the Senate of the United States under the provision that no person shall be a Senator who has not been *nine years a resident of the United States.*

Now as Mr. REVELS is a native of the United States, of course he has been a *resident* as long as the constitution requires; but the question hinges upon the status of the person in question prior to the passage of the civil rights bill. This again turns upon the question whether the *obiter dictum* of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case ever had the force of law. We hold that it had not; that the decision in that celebrated case affected only the legal status of one man; and that the sweeping dictum denying the citizenship and almost the manhood of colored people was merely incidental and gratuitous; a mere opinion for the utterance of which the Court had no warrant in the constitution, that question not being up for decision at all, except in the case of one person claimed as a slave.

But even admitting that that decision had the force of law before the act of Congress declaratory of the citizenship of negroes, it could not affect the right of this colored Senator to take his seat; for if he has not been a citizen of the United States nine years, he has at least been a resident. He was at least a man; and as Le has at no time been either an alien or a slave, what was his legal *status* prior to the passage of the civil rights bill? Did that bill change his relations to his country, or transfer his allegiance from any other sovereignty to it? Certainly not. That being so, that act of Congress was nothing more nor less than the recognition of a pre-existing fact, an over-riding of an *obiter dictum*. It made no citizens, but only declared that a certain class of people are, and always were citizens, notwithstanding the oft repeated denials of that fact eminating from high and low quarters. This being admitted, Mr. REVELS cannot be debarred from a seat in the Senate, and his right to it cannot be called in question, nor will it be.

That this first colored man who ever was elected to a seat in Congress will fill the place of Jefferson Davis, the chief of the Rebellion, is one of those strange retributive turns in the affairs of men which transcends anything that the wildest imagination would have conceived ten years ago.

THE BEAVER CANAL.

The following paragraph is from a Harrisburg letter to the Meadville *Republican:*

"The bill to enlarge the Erie canal will be the bill of the session. It is of vast importance to the people of Western Pennsylvania, and proposes to transfer the loan of several millions worth of bonds now in the State's strong box, taking in lieu thereof the mortgage bonds of the canal company. To the people of Western Pennsylvania the bill is of great value. The improvement should be made, but whether the Representatives from other parts of the State can be induced to see the question in the same light, is still a matter of doubt. Until the bill is placed on its passage and the members have an opportunity to consider its provisions no estimate can be made, but it has some able and zealous advocates."

A ship canal from Erie to the mouth of the Beaver, in connection with a slack-water improvement of the navigation of the Ohio from the latter point up to this city, would be of great importance to the people of Western Pennsylvania and large populations besides. But that is *not* what the movement now in progress contemplates—which is simply an enlargement of the Canal to the depth of seven feet. Deception is practiced on this head; but if intelligent men are deceived it will be through neglect to institute proper examination.

A ship canal we have steadily advocated, and do not mean to be put off with anything less, if we can help it.

But how shall this enterprise be accomplished? Certain journals and individuals say, "Grab part of the assets of the Sinking Fund." The Constitution declares plainly that this shall not be done; that the Sinking Fund is the pledge to tax-payers, in all parts of the Commonwealth, that their burdens shall some day be relieved, and to the public creditors that they shall be paid their just demands. What care the manipulators of this scheme of plunder for these high considerations? They are intent on unlawful gains more than on the enlargement of the Beaver Canal. They have said to us, in decided terms, that there was money to be made in this enterprise; but they failed to enlist our support.

But, say these enterprising gentlemen, "How else can this desired enlargement be made? We say, first, that the partial enlargement thus talked about is of no special consequence. We say, second, that business men of Pittsburgh have, within sixty days, invested five millions of dollars in a railroad to extend from the head of Lake Superior to the Pacific ocean. A city, with such individual resources, can do all that is needful to its interests with the Beaver Canal without stealing, under the forms of law, any part of the Sinking Fund, which is made inviolable by the terms of the Constitution.

Is it not strange that all the shouters for "retrenchment and reform," are conspicuous in this game of plunder?

This fact is suggestive. Will any one explain it?

THE ERIE CANAL SWINDLE.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Post*, at Harrisburg, has recently "interviewed" Senator M. B. Lowry, and Canal Superintendent Reed, in that city. The writer reports, at some length, "substantially what was said by" those gentlemen. The letter is long, full of their repetitions, and replete with their misstatements of the actual and prospective situation, but it embodies many fatal admissions, by this man Lowry, of the entire accuracy of the terms in which the GAZETTE has characterized his impudent proposal to rob the Sinking Fund—a sacred trust of the Commonwealth—under the pretense of constructing, not a ship canal, but merely a seven feet ditch, for barges to be loaded and unloaded at Erie. We quote. Said the Senator:

The company has already secured the power for the enlargement of the channel, but they now desire to get the legislation necessary for the slackening of the water between Pittsburgh and Beaver, by the construction of locks 55 feet long and 75 feet wide, and chutes in the dams 300 feet wide. This will cost from two to two and a half millions of dollars for the river navigation.

Would not such locks answer better if turned half around the other way, or is it the habit of Erie scows to drift along side ways? Again, says Mr. Lowry:

The proposition is to take $6,000,000 of the Pennsylvania Railroad bonds now in the Treasury and replace them with bonds of the Erie Canal Company. It is asked by those personally interested in the proposed improvement, if this work is to be of such a great success, why cannot the bonds of the company be put on the market? This can be easily answered. It has always been known that capitalists shave the securities of any work which is in the course of construction. The lowest rate of discount on these bonds would be 10 per cent. more than upon the State bonds, which would make a difference in the cost of the work of $600,000.

The Senator then figures the income of the work, when completed, upon a business of 1,600,000 tons at fifty cents per ton, or $800,000. Certainly, this does not look like a *free* canal. He puts the cost of the work at $8,000,000, thus:

The cost of the work is estimated at $3,000,000, and then there would be another $2,000,000 issued by the company for stocking the canal and for arranging the present debt.

Again he disclaims the purpose to grab the Allegheny Valley bonds. These are not good enough to meet his views, and the financial necessities of the ring. No! he is after something better,—thus:

We do not propose to remove the Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds from the sinking fund, because they will be of no use to us until 1872, when they commence paying interest. In securing the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, we expect to show business men that there is no question about our bonds being as good security as those we take.

The swindle grows every day in its proportions. The job is to cost *eight* millions instead of six. A three million theft of Allegheny bonds from the Sinking Fund will not fill the bill, either in quantity or quality—they must take twice the amount, and in something available now to the hungry crowd.

He commends the "free canal" idea of Governor Seymour, of which the GAZETTE has already spoken, thus:

You are aware of the recent conventions being held in New York, at which Horatio Seymour and others advocated the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and making it, if necessary, a free canal from New York to Lake Erie, which is at the northern extremity of our canal. It is one of the grandest schemes ever brought to the attention of the American public.

Here is the Senator's certificate to the present owner, a man who has not *known* Mr. Lowry, nor permitted his name even to be mentioned in his family, for twenty years, until this project for a common plunder has brought them together, hand in glove. He says:

Mr. Reed, who is a heavy owner of the stock, does not want any more than his interest on it him.

And he concluded by reiterating that:

General Reed did not desire to take a cent out of the project, and that his purpose was to give the stock for what it cost.

Who then, is to make this money? Who are the parties who, if we believe the literal admissions of members of the ring, made to us verbally, and reiterated in private, are to steal something by this grand operation? Who are the "purchasers" in Erie, Pittsburgh or elsewhere? *Must* we call upon gentlemen by name, to give the public that information which we know they have? How, as Mr. Lowry said, "does it take two millions to stock the canal and arrange the present debt?"

The Senator and his crowd see something. He says:

We do not know that we will introduce the bill this year. The cry of thief which has been started by this railroad company has contaminated public opinion and the press so much that we are not disposed to touch it this winter.

Whoever started that cry of "thief," evidently hit the true rogues right on the head! Never was a more wholesome crack given with an honest "bit of a twig!" No railroad company started that cry; it is a style of clamor as much out of their line as it is *in the way* of the Senator from Erie.

A positive good has been done, by this cry of thief. Hear Mr. Lowry's lamentations!

If public opinion has settled that this is a project of corruption, I will withhold the bill, and abide my time. It cannot perish. The members from the West were a unit for the measure, but some have become weak-kneed from the bitter attacks which have been made upon it.

Those weak kneed members have found out that the people are after them. What thunder they will hear, before this business is forgotten!

As to exchanging the bonds in the sinking fund, that is no new thing. It has been already done in the case of the Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds.

Ah! Mr. Lowry, two wrongs don't make a right—except in *your* ethics. Your friend Irwin, as Treasurer, was guilty of that first violation of the Constitution, and you think you have placed him there to do it again. Wait until he gets there, and then wait until he succeeds in doing your little job!

Here is a gem from the too-talkative Senator's mouth!

My only objection is, that the channel is not made a ship canal at once, but it will be one, within twenty years. If it costs in its construction $200,000,000, it will be cheap to Pennsylvania. It will be a free sea from New York to the Gulf of Mexico.

Observe that this admits our own objection that, instead of a ship canal, nothing better is really proposed than a big ditch to be navigated by Erie scows!

Observe the magnificent ideas of this champion of sinking fund robberies! Let him and his ring get once inside of the treasury door, and they will laugh at such a trifle as *two hundred millions* of cost to our Commonwealth! When will the laugh of the tax-paying people come in?

A free sea! Pray, what then becomes of the tolls, the income of the canal, the $800,000 of annual profits, which the Senator figured up?

Never have we read a more pitiful story, of the mental disorganization of a fellow-creature, than this faithful interviewer has put into the mouth of M. B. Lowry, Senator. He has himself, either from imbecility or reckless rage, exposed all the naked details of one of the most impudent concoctions, to defraud the Commonwealth and the public, ever known in the history even of Pennsylvania.

We have recently asked some very plain questions,—intended to reach and expose the hidden engineers of this raid upon the money and credit of Pennsylvania,—of persons who *can* answer them, but *will not*. The public has waited, for some time, but in vain, for the information which it is entitled to receive, and which it *must* and *will* hear before it will trust the active leaders in this business with one dollar of their means, either public or private.

An article appeared in yesterday's *Commercial*, which was replete with abusive epithets and puerile falsifications, but which was intended to evade even a show of a reply to our straightforward interrogations in the public behalf. But, in that article we see such clear earmarks, revealing its actual authorship, and that author a citizen who has had more than one personal conference with us in reference to his canal-project,—and those car-marks are so significant of an audacity in mis-statement, an impudence of false accusation, and a stupidity of practical perceptions, which would otherwise astonish the public,—that it is now our duty to be still more plain.

When we had first directed public attention to this contemplated raid upon the State Treasury, under the cover of "reform" and through the aid of the most corrupt coalition ever known to Pennsylvania politics, we were waited upon by one Thomas J. Bigham, a citizen whom our people came to know pretty well, years since. He protested against our imputations upon the practicability of this scheme of enlargement, and then became, as his wont, garrulous, and gushingly communicative. More than that,—he assumed the *role* of the tempter, and displayed to us the inducements which, potent no doubt with citizens of his way of thinking, were to be irresistible with us also. He was and is our authority—let it be worth what it may—for the statement that the Reed interest, nominally exceeding one million in the present canal, had been offered to J. K. Moorhead and others in this city at $800,000—$250,000 in cash and the balance in stock of the new company—and then declined by them; that this interest was then bargained, under an option to last one year from last May or June, to another party—"a lawyer and a broker," said Mr. B.—"in this city;" that, then, the Lake Shore Railway interest made offers, but too late, to Mr. Reed, whose hands were thus already tied; that the "friends" of the enlargement, including himself and his crowd, were now trying to "buy out" the "lawyer and broker;" that a bonus of some extent must be paid to them, but no more than could be avoided; that it would be in order to permit a little plunder, but no more than should be found necessary; and that soon, perhaps within the next forty-eight hours, he would give us all the names, figures and facts. That promise he has never kept. Did he mean to keep it?

Now we charge Mr. Bigham with being a party in this intended raid upon the Treasury. He is one of its engineers, and as such, its advocate. He writes, or he instigates the writing of the articles in the *Commercial*. He knows all the facts in this compact with C. M. Reed, and, although again and again invited, does *not* disclose them. Why? We now call upon Thomas J. Bigham to step forward and tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, about that contract which, as he himself says in yesterday's *Commercial*, is in existence between C. M. Reed and—some very secret party. We quote his exact words:

General Reed's interests are quite evenly balanced, he being a stockholder in the rival railroads; *if his contract were not in existence* he would sell to the railroad, and no man knows this better than the party doing the work of the New York Central combination.

What contract is that? It disposes of the Reed interest—to whom? on what terms? Let the public have the names and figures, Mr. Bigham, or you will stand indefensibly accused of complicity in a plot, and with a ring, neither of which will bear the daylight—and *that* would justify any public suspicions!

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

TO QUIET A HORSE WHILE CLEANING.

The English journal, *Land and Water*, tells us how, thus:—First contrive so that the horse shall not hurt you, then teach him that you are not going to hurt him. It is almost always thin-skinned horses that become savage while cleaning. Make out of four inches of spade handle, a rolling pin bit, so large that the horse cannot open his mouth; common brass rings screwed into each end of the wooded bit will enable you to fasten it to the head of the stall. This alone will generally make a horse quiet. It was Rarey's plan, and seems to occupy the horse's attention. But, if he is very restive, put on knee caps, strap up one leg, and clean him on deep litter, so that if he falls he may not hurt himself. Then take a sponge and wash him all over with or without soap, according to his condition; dry him with a coarse cloth; after washing a hard brush is necessary. If he will stand it, use the usual hay wisp, but if he is very tender-skinned, be content with the cloth and a very soft brush, which will be quite enough for a horse with a fine silky coat. Washing in hunting stables is made a great ceremony, preformed by two grooms, with hot water and soap, while a boy stands ready to cloth each part when finished, but I am convinced that all horses in condition may be safely washed in cold water.

WAGONS, CARTS, PLOWS, AND TOOLS OF HUSBANDRY.

Let us remind the husbandman that now is the time to overhaul his implements and machinery, to examine and have placed in proper order such as may be needed in early spring; not to put off until he is ready to use them the repairs that may be required. How often is it the case, whilst the farmer is grumbling about the weather preventing his getting ahead with his work, that when bright Sol does make his appearance to gladden the heart of man after a long and dreary winter, and to fructify the earth, that the teams are stopped, and the plow, the harrow, the wagon or the cart are found to need repairs, and must be sent miles, perhaps, to the smithy or the wheelwright, there to await its turn for the operations of the mechanic. No wonder so many farmers fail in their business, when such neglect is so apparent among them. How often in the spring or fall do we find the implements used in the preceding season left in the fence corners, exposed for months to the scorching suns of summer or the frosts of winter, and many a crop is sold, the proceeds of a large portion of which is required to pay mechanics' bills, which might have been saved if the implements had been properly housed after the season was over for their use. A word to the wise is sufficient.

LET HORSES HAVE THEIR NATURAL GAIT.

It is bad policy to move a team out of its natural gait, especially with a load. It is far better to put on a full load, and even a little more, and give the horses their own time for moving it to its place of destination, than to make two loads of it and hurry them. There is a certain degree of rapidity of action peculiar to the muscles of each class of animals, and indeed to each individual animal, and if they are pressed beyond this, fatigue follows quickly, while within this limit great endurance is witnessed. To test this, let a man attempt to move his arms as rapidly as a bird does its wings, or his legs in walking as rapidly as a little boy, and see how greatly he will become exhausted. This will convince him of the folly of attempting to make his heavy draft horses move with the rapidity of the pony or fast trotter. The law of nature is that heavy bodies move slowly.—*Northwestern Farmer.*

HORSE TOOTH CORN.

A variety of Indian corn, called Carragua, or horse tooth corn, has been lately introduced into France from Nicaraugua, which is asserted to be superior in many respects to those already known to agriculturists. One point of excellence in this corn consists in its availability as a fodder plant—the yield per acre being nearly four times as great as that of the ordinary varieties; and its cultivation for this purpose alone is highly recommended. It attains a height of twelve to eighteen feet, and, when fully grown, the stalks are so stout that they require to be divided longitudinally before they can be fed to cattle. The yield of grain is said to be from one-fourth to one-half greater than that of common corn—but it produces more bran in proportion and less starchy matter, which however is of unusual whiteness. The principal objection to this corn is the length of time required for it to reach maturity, and the necessity of a very rich, fertile soil, with plenty of moisture for its successful cultivation. Where these conditions can be combined, and the season is long enough to permit the crop to mature, as in the Southern and Western States, it is probable that its cultivation might be profitably introduced into the United States.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Sally Lunn—Rose's.—One quart flour, one pint milk, one egg, one tablespoonful of butter, one of sugar, a little salt, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one teaspoonful soda. If made from Jewell's *prepared flour*, the salt, cream tartar and soda must be omitted. Bake half an hour.

Vegetable Oils, more especially linseed, simply rubbed on to the egg, hinders any alteration for a sufficiently extensive period, and presents a very simple and efficacious method of preservation, eclipsing any methods hitherto recommended or practiced.

Jenny Lind's Pudding.—Grate the crumb of half a loaf, butter the dish well, and lay in a thick layer of the crumbs; pare ten or twelve apples, cut them down and put a layer of them and sugar, then crumbs alternately, until the dish is full; put a bit of butter on the top, and bake it in an oven. An excellent and economical pudding.

Plain Cake.—Two cups of flour, one cup of soda, two eggs, one-half cup of butter, half cup of sweet milk, half a teaspoonful of soda and one cream of tartar sifted with the flour. Bake slowly in an oven not too hot, and cover with a paper until nearly done. The paper, if put on when the cake is first set into the oven, prevents it from rising in the griddle and bursting open. This last is a good rule for all cake.

Essence of Beef.—Take a pound of fresh beef, as free as possible from fat; cut it up into very small pieces, or, what is better, shred it with a fork. Sprinkle over it a little salt, and put the meat into a stout stone bottle, such as mead or Scotch ale comes in, cork tightly, and tie the cork down with a string. The cork is usually not put in until steam begins to escape from the bottle. Stand the bottle in a vessel of cold water, which should slowly be brought to the boiling point, and kept at it for at least four hours. To prevent the bottle from breaking against the side of the vessel, it should be secured by a piece of cord. Strain through a piece of coarse linen; then let the liquid stand awhile in a cup, and with a spoon carefully skim off any fat which may have arisen to the surface. It may be seasoned to the taste with pepper and salt. The liquid obtained in this manner is one of the most agreeable and highly nutritious articles of diet which can be prepared for the sick.

Removal of Iron Rust.—It is stated that by allowing articles coated with iron rust to remain a short time in kerosene oil, the rust can be readily removed by afterward rubbing for a few minutes with a cork.

Soups.—A good soup contains the nutriment most needed, for a trifling expense, and should be found on every table at least twice a week—once a day would be better. A few points are very essential in making a good soup. Beef is the best meat for the purpose, as it contains the most nourishment. A shank bone well cracked, that the marrow may be extracted, which you can purchase for the trifling sum of fifteen cents, will make an abundant soup for a family of half a dozen persons twice. The bone should be put to soak in cold water, allowing a tull quart for every pound of meat, and by a very gradual fire bring to a slow simmer, which should be kept up five or six hours. Soup should on no account be allowed to boil, except for the last ten or fifteen minutes, to cook the vegetables in finishing. For the first hour of simmering, it should be frequently skimmed. Salt and pepper and savory should be cooked in it from the first, and the rice added at last for thickening. If vegetables are desired, they should be neatly sliced, and the soup strained finally through a sieve. Great care should be used to skim off the fat as it rises, which will be necessary for some hours. If soup is allowed to cool and used the second day after making, it will be all the better, as then all grease can be entirely removed. Very delicious soups can be made in the same manner, from game, fowls, mutton and veal, and thickening them with a little arrow root or corn starch.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

To Clean Paint.—There is a very simple method to clean almost any kind of paint that has become dirty, and if our housewives should adopt it, it would save them a great deal of trouble. Provide a plate, with some of the best whiting to be had, and have ready some clean warm water, and a piece of flannel, which dip into the water, and squeeze nearly dry; then take as much whiting as will adhere to it; apply it to the painted surface, when a little rubbing will instantly remove any dirt or grease. After which, wash the part well with clean water, rubbing it dry with a soft chamois. Paint thus cleaned looks as well as when first laid on, without any injury to the most delicate colors. It is far better than using soap, and does not require half the time and labor.—*Coachmaker's Journal*

For Ring Worm.—R. washed sulphur, 22 grains; carbonate of potash, 8 grains; lard, 1 ounce. M x. Continue the application after the apparent cure, in order to prevent a return.

Rat Poison.—Recent experiments have shown that squills is an excellent poison for rats. The powder should be mixed with some fatty substance, and spread upon slices of bread. The pulp of onions is also good. Rats are very fond of either.

To Clean Black Cloth.—Dissolve one ounce of bicarbonate of ammonia in one quart of warm water. With this liquid rub the cloth, using a piece of flannel or black cloth for the purpose. After the application of this solution clean the cloth well with clear water. Dry and iron it, brushing the cloth from time to time in the direction of the fibre.

Sweetening Stone Jars.—A housekeeper writes: "Having some stone jars in which lard had been packed, until they became unfit for use, I made them perfectly sweet by packing them full of fresh earth, and letting it remain two or three weeks. I suspect this course would be equally effective in any case of foul earthen or stone ware."

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

THE *Iowa Homestead* estimates the average cost of producing a bushel of wheat in Iowa at not less than eighty cents.

SOME one says that a cow's temper can be determined by breathing in her nose. When you have breathed a few times in her nostrils, if she is kind she will hold up her nose, otherwise she will catch it away.

THE *American Farmer*, Rochester, in speaking of the profits of butter making, mentions a farm in western New York, of 172 acres, from which is annually sold butter to the amount of over $2000 There are thirty cows kept on the farm and the milk is churned by dog power. Besides this, the farm has produced the present year, 1,150 bushels of wheat, 1000 bushels of sound corn, beside a large crop of hay, five acres of sweet corn sown in drills for fodder, potatoes, oats, etc.

AN interior county of New York raised this year $500,000 worth of peppermint.

THE northern apple crop is just appearing in Florida, and the price of a good apple is just what would buy three oranges.

THE veterinary editor of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* recommends the following for scratches in a horse: "Take sulphate of zinc, one drachm; glycerine, two ounces; apply every morning.

A FACTORY for the preparation of extract of beef is in operation in Houston, Texas. The feed is highly condensed, only twelve pounds being derived from one bullock. One pound of the extract contains 100 rations of soup, or one gallon 800 rations. Twelve hundred pounds of this commodity are shipped monthly to Europe. It is made use of by the French cavalry. A good deal is sold in New Orleans.

ONE of the two principal firms in the garden seed business at Weathersfield, raised last season 2,500 pounds of onion seeds, 7,000 beet, 1,000 cucumber, 1,500 pumpkin, squash, and melon, and 1,000 bushels of ears of sweet corn. The other firm did two-thirds as much. Twenty-four women are now engaged in doing up the germs in packages, and half as many men are driving their little carts about New England, distributing the germinal "garden sass."

MR. BENJAMIN BAKER, of Key West, Florida, has sold his crop of pineapples, this year for nearly seven thousand dollars. The crop was gathered from less than an acre and a half. He has one hundred and fifty thousand plants, which will be in bearing next year, and these cover less than seven acres of ground, and if sold at the same rate as this year's, will net him sixty thousand dollars. The pineapple crop of Florida next year will exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

THE *Prairie Farmer* gives the following preventive for lice on calves:—Take of carbolic acid, one dram; of glycerine, one pint; mix and apply by means of a stiff brush, once a day to such parts where they abound. Besides, keep clean stalls.

VARICOSE OR BROKEN VEINS.

Thousands of persons suffer year in and year out with a broken down condition of the veins of the legs, which in our times are easily relieved and frequently susceptible of cure, and suffer on, only because they do not know where and to whom to apply for relief. Now, to give the needful information in cases like this, seems to us a proper duty on part of the newspaper press, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend all such to Dr. KEYSER, OF 167 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of appliances, and his great skill in chronic diseases, enables him to afford the greatest amount of relief that the present state of science can afford. Besides these varicose conditions to which we have referred above, there are other sources of inconvenience and suffering, such as swellings and abnormal growths, which the Doctor, with his appliances, is sure to relieve.

Then again the abdominal weaknesses and sinking feeling peculiar to females, is a source of terrible suffering and anxiety; for these the Doctor has belts and supporters which are so constructed as to insure at least immunity from suffering when they do not promise a certainty of cure.

The Doctor's experience covers a period of over thirty years, besides, a natural aptness for this department of his profession, makes him more than ordinarily skillful. The suffering that is entailed upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself to be a sufficient cause to enlist not only the attention of persons themselves, but also that of all intelligent physicians.

Dr. Keyser's Office and Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

JANUARY 25, 1870.

A BODY AND MIND DISEASE.

Such is dyspepsia. The stomach and the brain are too intimately allied for the one to suffer in a tenant of the other, so that dyspepsia and despondency are inseparable. It may be added, too, that irritation of the stomach is almost invariably accompanied by irritation of the temper.

The invigorating and tranquilizing operation of Hostetter's Bitters is most powerfully developed in cases of indigestion. The first effect of this agreeable tonic is comforting and encouraging. A mild glow pervades the system, the chronic uneasiness in the region of the stomach is lessened, and the nervous restlessness which characterizes the disease is abated. This improvement is not transient. It is not succeeded by the return of the old symptoms with superadded force, as is always the case when unmedicated stimulants are given for the comp aint. Each dose seems to impart a permanent accession of healthful invigoration. But this is not all. The aperient and anti bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary in importance to its tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of bile, the secre tion is soon brought within proper limits, and if the biliary organ is inert, it is roused to healthful activity. The effect upon the discharging organs is salutary, and in cases of constipation the cathartic action is just sufficient to produce the desired result gradually and without pain. The kidneys also promote healthy evaporation from the surface which is particularly desirable at this season when exposure to raw, unpleasant weather are apt to check the natural perspiration and produce disorder of the liver, complaints and colds. *The best safeguard against all diseases is healthy vigor*, and this the great Vegetable Restorative essentially promotes.

NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29, 1870.

☞ NATIONAL REFINING and STORING CO.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the National Refining and Storing Company, for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year, and for other business, will be held at the Hall of F. A. Miersch & Bros., No. 24 Sixth street, (late St. Clair, on MONDAY, February 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAS. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Ja31:37

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,
January 27, 1870.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 59 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1870, between the hours of twelve and two.

JAS. M. PERRY,
Cashier.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 24, 1870.

☞ STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 30 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, February 23d, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the transacting of such other business as may be presented.

Ja26:s100 JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

☞ KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office on 12th street, on TUESDAY, February 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time there will be an election for SEVEN (7) DIRECTORS.

Ja22:s91 O. METCALF, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SUPERIOR LUMBER COMPANY,
Corner 22d and Railroad Streets.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared from the earnings of the past twelve months, a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., and have also placed Eight per cent. to the credit of the Contingent Fund.

EDW. DITHRIDGE, President.
T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.
Ja22:s87

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEWELL INSTITUTE.

The SPRING SESSION, of five months will commence on TUESDAY, February 1st. Terms $40.00.

The Institute offers thorough training for Business or College, at No. 267 PENN STREET, and a first-class Home School for Young Ladies in a SEPARATE building, No. 255 PENN STREET.

Ja31:28

ESTABLISHED 1831.

LOGAN, GREGG & Co.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

52 Wood Street,

(Four doors above St. Charles Hotel.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Country Merchants are Invited to call and examine our stock when in the City.

A full stock of Machinists, Blacksmiths and Carpenter's Tools, Spenser's Files, Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c., always on hand.

Ja31:35

WATCHES! WATCHES!

Another large lot of

Ladies' Gold Watches.

Just received at

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S.

101 FIFTH AVENUE.

HUNTING CASE FULL JEWELED LEVER WATCHES from $48.00 upwards, at

WATTLES & SHEAFFER'S.

Ja29

JOHN T. GRAY,

House and Sign Painter,

GRAINER AND GLAZIER,

No. 54 Ninth Street,

Ja29:27 (Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870.

SPECIAL SALES AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 10 Cents,
Light and Dark Calicos,
A GREAT BARGAIN.

At 12 1-2 Cents,
A GOOD ARTICLE
4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN.

At $2 75,
LADIES' EMBOSSED FELT SKIRTS,
WORTH $4.00.

At 37 1-2c.,
6-4 TABLE LINEN.
A NEW STOCK OF
Black and Colored Corded Poplins,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

PRICES REDUCED TO-DAY.

AT $1.00.
CHILDREN'S FINE FELT SKIRTS,
WORTH $1.75.

AT $2.50.
LADIES' BEST FELT SKIRTS.
Warranted Perfect—worth $4.00.

AT $3.00,
Ladies' Braided Felt Skirts,
Decided Bargains—worth $4.50.

AT HALF PRICE,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Superior Cashmere Stockings,
AT
MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,
78 and 80 Market Street.
fel

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,

Will Open Daily This Week,

Prints,
Cassimeres,
Muslins,
Alpacas,
AT
LOW PRICES.
Ja31

AT HORNE & CO'S.

In order to still further reduce stock, before taking our annual inventory, we will continue to offer our stock at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Many Goods Below Cost.

Woolen Goods, Hosiery,
Gloves, Underwear,
Lace and Lace Articles,
Embroideries,
Millinery Goods,
Sash and Bow Ribbons,
Satin and Bonnet Velvets,
Dress Trimmings,
Cloak Loops and Ornaments,
Boulevarde Skirts, &c., &c.,

AT RETAIL BARGAINS.

77 & 79 *MARKET STREET.*
Ja14

T. T. T.
TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.

Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth;
Invigorates and soothes the Gums;
Purifies and perfumes the breath;
Prevents accumulation of Tartar;
Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth;
Is a superior article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Proprietor, A. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by J. C. MATTERN, Pittsburgh, and R. M. SNODGRASS, Allegheny.
Ja25:TTRS

L. B. FULTON.....O. J. M'GANN

FULTON & M'GANN,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
Fifth Avenue, Near High Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

DREKA.

Importer and retail dealer in

FINE STATIONERY,

WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING,

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.

1,033 Chestnut St., Phila.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE COSTIVENESS.

Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle. Depot, 1301 Market street. M. MARSHALL & Co., Druggists, Proprietors.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by GEO. A. KELLY, Pittsburgh.
feb1:dw-TTS&S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NUARY 29, 1870.

TIES AT

SEMPLE'S,

and 182

ALLEGHENY CITY.

At $2 75, a New Lot of
LADIES' EMB'SED CLOTH SKIRTS,
WORTH $4.00.

At $1.75 a Dozen,
Linen Table Napkins,
A GREAT BARGAIN,

At 25 Cents,
WHITE HUCK TOWELS,
Worth 37 1-2c.

At $1.50.
WHITE HONEY COMB QUILTS,
Large Size.

A Complete Stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NOTICE.

Can Remain in Pittsburgh
ONLY A
SHORT TIME LONGER,
AT THE ROBINSON HOUSE,
Corner Duquesne Way and 7th St.,
ROOM No. 7.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,

PROF. E. S. FRANKS, M. D.,

Lecturer on the Human eye, its diseases and Spectacles, Optician and Oculist, to the New York Hospital and Eye and Ear Infirmary, with a large stock of his Patented and Improved Spectacles for sale.

N. B. Specialty, disease of the Eye and Ear.

TESTIMONIALS.

Prof. EDWARD S. FRANKS, Optician: I take great pleasure in stating that I have used the spectacles you adjusted to my eyes when here, and they have given me most entire satisfaction. I have never before had a pair so entirely suited to my vision and that enabled me to read so long with so little inconvenience.

Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE, Ex-Pres't U. S.

I have had the Improved Spectacles adjusted to my sight from an exam nation of the eyes alone, by Edward S. Franks M. D., which enables me to see very clearly, easy, and much better than with any I have heretofore used.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Pres't U. S.

We have every satisfaction in recommending Dr. EDWARD S. FRANKS' improved and patented Spectacles to the confidence of our citizens. He is an optician of rare scientific abilities, an adapts his spectacles with great and rem

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Lasch, John Floyd.

John M. Marland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, January 31, 1870.

The C. and N. W. Railway Company received bids to-day for $20,000 7 per cent. convertible sinking fund bonds, which they had previously given notice of to the Stock Exchange. The bids were for nearly double the amount of bonds offered, and awards were made at 81¼ to 90-53.

The sharp rise in Rock Island shares to day is said to have caused the failure of a prominent member of the Stock Exchange, who had short contracts outstanding to the amount of 6,000 shares. No notice, however, has yet been sent to the Stock Exchange in regard to the matter.

Money easy at 6@6 on call. Sterling firm at 8¾@9. Gold quiet—opened 121¾, fell to 121¾ but closing 121¾. Car ing rates % to 5@6¼. Clearances $18,000,000.

Governments less active and lower, closing steady. Coupons, '81, 118¼@118¾; do '62, 115¼@115¾; do '64, 115¼@115¾; do '65, 115¼@115½; do new, 114¾@114¾; do '67, 114¾@114½; do '68, 114¾@115¼. 10 40s 112¾@112¾. Pacific, 112@112¾.

State Bonds are strong except Tennessee, which are weak. Missouris 90¾; old Tennessees 82; new do, 26; Louisiana levee sixes, 66¾. Stocks are generally off from the highest point of to-day, but closed firm with an upward tendency. The greatest activity and widest fluctuations of to-day were in Rock Island and New Jersey Central, and new shares of Rock Island sold at 113¾@116¾, with latest rates at 114¼@114¾. Miscellaneous shares are more active and express no fears of panic.

Five Thirty Prices.—Canton, 55¼; Cumberland, 34; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾; Quicksilver, 13¾; Mariposa, 9¾; preferred, 9¾; Adams Express, 61; Wells Fargo, 72; American, 57¾; United States, 51¾; Pacific Mail, 39¾; New York Central, 95½; Erie, 24; preferred 41; Harlem, 139; preferred, 141; Hudson Scrip, 92; Reading, 95¼; Michigan Central, 117½; Lake Shore, 84½; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 96; western, 72; preferred, 88½; Rock Island, 113½; St. Paul, 91¾; preferred, 85½; Wabash, 83¾; preferred, 72. Fort Wayne, 88¾; Terre Haute, 26; preferred, 55; C. & A., 114; preferred, 144; C. & M., 25½; N. J. C., 90½; Dubuque, 109; St. Joseph, 105; C. C. & I. C., 18¾.

Boston prices: Calumet, 63; Copper Falls, 55; Franklin, 8; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 30. Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $75,-101,000; currency, $3,731,347. General balance, $80,760,000.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1870. }

Quotations as received by Ph. R Mertz: Gold, 121¾; Silver, 118; Eighty-one's, 118¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do 1864, 115¼; do 1865, 115¼; do 1865, Convols. 114¾; do 1867, 114¾; do 1868, 114¾; Ten Forties, 112¾; Adams Express Company, 64; Merchants Union Express Company, 6¼ American Express Company, 57¾. Western Union Telegraph, 35¾; New York Central, 96¾; Reading, 95¾; Pittsburgh, 88½; Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¾; Michigan Southern, 84¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91¾; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 114¾; Chicago & North Western, 72; Chicago & North Western preferred 85¾; Erie 24.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$5,91	$6,05
Paris, per franc	24	25
Berlin, thaler	88	92
Frankfort, florin	50	53

—Discount quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 121¼; United States Sixes, 1881, 118¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 115¼; do. 1864, 115¼; do. 1865, 115¼ Ten-Forties, 112¼; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 114¾; do. do. 1867, 114¾; do. do. 1868, 114¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 88; Central do, do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 111¾; Lake Superior 96.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY Jan. 31, 1870. }

The oil market continues dull and lifeless, with but little prospect of any immediate improvement. There seems to be little or no demand either for present or future delivery, while at the same time the offerings are light; as has been the case all this month, there is no disposition manifested to either buy or sell, as operators generally are disposed to hold off and await future developments. No one appears to have a well defined theory as to what course the market is likely to take within the next sixty or ninety days, and, consequently, operaters are timid, and as already intimated, seem inclined to do nothing. There is a marked difference in the market now, compared with this time last year; at that time everybody, not only those in the trade but quite a number outside of it, were buying and selling freely, while now all is quiet and dead; then it was no uncommon thing to have sales of 20,000 and even 25,000 bbls reported in a single day; now the sales scarcely aggregate these figures in a week. A most remarkable change seems to have taken place recently, since the advent of the present year, and there are not a few who regard this change with great satisfaction.

CRUDE.

The market is quiet but firm and unchanged. For spot oil, 13c is reported as being off red, with no sellers, but it is not likely that a very great amount could be sold at this figure, as refiners, generally, are not urgent about buying, in view of the fact that crude is relatively higher than refined.

REFINED.

Also is firm, but there is no movement—no sales reported. Spot is quoted at 30¾, and the same figure is reported as being bid for February and March. There is not much disposition to either buy or sell "lines"; buyer all the year is quoted at 34¼. Antwerp 60¾ francs.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Liberty Oil Works 80, on account Wm. Robinson and Fisher Bros. 480, on account E. H. Long.

Total..... 560 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

J. M. Riter 137 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Montshomer, Koehler & Co. 500 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 810 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

McKelvy & Bro. 57 bbls refined oil to W. Blair, Harrisburg.

Total refined..... 1,504 bbls.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, Jan. 31, 1870. }

There is nothing new or important to be said about the markets, nothing at least deserving of special notice. There is a moderate local demand for most of the leading commodities and a fair business in the aggregate, while in regard to values there are no important fluctuations. Hopes are still entertained, however, that an improvement in business is near at hand, and that the dullness and inactivity which has so long prevailed, will soon be succeeded by that bouyancy and activity which should prevail at this season of the year.

APPLES—Market steady with regular sales at $2.50@3,50 per bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 70@80c

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at 3c.

BUTTER—Continues to arrive freely and as the market is well supplied and the demand mainly local, prices are barely maintained; we continue to quote at 30@33, for prime to choice roll.

BEANS—$2.25@2,75 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—16@18 cts per pound.

CRANBERRIES—Dull; $12@ 0.

CIDER—Continues dull and nominally unchanged, at $5,00@8,00 per bbl, as to quality.

CHEESE—Is firmer, but not quotably higher. Western Reserve, 17@17¾; Factory, 18@18½; New York Dairy, 18¾@19; Goshen, 20.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged, at 26@26¾ cts., for 50 or 100 bbl lots, with the usual advance in a retail way.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of apples at 8@ 9c. Peaches at 8@9c for quarters, and 10@12 for halves. Pitted cherries, 25c.

DRESSED HOGS—10¾@11 cts.

EGGS—From packers 25 cts.

FEATHERS—50@90 cts.

FLOUR—We can report a steady local demand, with a supply fully up to the requirements of the trade. Western Flours are still quoted at $5,00@5,50 for spring, and $5,75@6,00 for winter. Rye flour, $5,00@5,25.

GRAIN—The offerings of wheat in this market continue light, but the mills are getting all they want in the west; we continue to quote at $1,15@1,18 for good to choice red; and $1@1,10 for medium. Corn is quoted at 75@80 for ear, and 85@85 for shelled. Rye continues very dull and nominally unchanged, 85@90c, though as yet there have been but few sales below 90c, while at the same time there are but few buyers above 85. Oats continue dull and unchanged—in the wharf and track and 48@50 in store. Barley is dull and nominal at $1 for spring and $1,10@1,12 for fall.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $1¿@26, and the offerings continues light.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—Country brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1,43@1,45, and No. 2 at 93@95. Fancy Cincinnati and Chicago brands held higher.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEARL—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market continues rather dull, though prices are without quotable change. Plain Shoulders, 14c; Sugar Cured do, 15c; Ribbed Sides, 16c; Clear do, 17@17½; Breakfast Bacon, 19¼@; Sugar Cured Hams, 19¼@19½c. Lard, 13c in 3 tierces, 18@18½c in kegs and pails. Mess Pork $30.00.

POTATOES—Continues dull notwithstanding the arrivals are light. Sales by the car load at 50c, and in store at 55c.

POULTRY—Market almost bare. Dressed chickens, 13@14, and dressed turkeys, 18@20

SEEDS—Clover seed is quoted at $8@ 8,25 for round lots, and $8,50@8,75 in a retail way. Small sales of timothy seed at $4,75@5. Flaxseed $2,10@2,15.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

STRAW—Sales at $14@15 per ton.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer at 98@ 1; rectified, $1,00; proof rectified, $1,10. Old whiskies scarce and firmer.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, Jan. 31, 1870. }

CATTLE.

Trautman & Lobman, Chicago	6 cars
Greenwald & Marks, Chicago	5 cars
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	2 cars
J. & J. Sherman, Chicago	4 cars
L. Keifer, Chicago	3 cars
S. Marks Bro., Chicago	2 cars
Rothchilds & Zeigler, Chicago	2 cars
S. Lowenstein, Chicago	2 cars
M Verner, Chicago	1 car
Sol Shamberg, Chicago	1 car
S. Kaufman, Chicago	1 car
Hazlewood & B. Chicago	1 car
J. & S. Needy, Chicago	1 car
Haas & Kraus, Chicago	1 car
Chas. Haas, Chicago	1 car
Lee Turner, Lafayette	1 car
D. W. Brown, Cincinnati	1 car
Geo. Stoots, De Graff	1 car
J. Colopry, Loudonville	1 car
Greenman & Loudenville	1 car
Needy & Bro., Mansfield	1 car
Prepaid	8
Total	48.
Total last week	42.

The number on sale was larger than last week, reaching about 925 head, 48 car loads of which were from the west, the balance having been driven in from Butler, Washington and other adjoining counties. In the absence of any demand for shipment, the market was slow and tame, though compared with last week, there is little or no change in prices; nor was it to have been expected, as cattle cost fully as much last week as they did the week before. The quality, as a general thing, was nothing to boast of, though about up to the usual standard, and it is but proper to say that there were some unusually fine steers on sale, principally from the west. It is proper to state that 83c was offered and refused for a small bunch, and others sold at 8@ 8¼. There were but very few sold at these quotations, however, as there were but few of this kind on sale, and what is generally considered prime butchers stock sold at 7¼, and good do at 7. The better grades brought full prices, and we doubt if the same grade of cattle would have brought the same at the Central Yards. Stock Cattle, as will be seen by reference to the report of sales, sold at from 5 to 5¼. The number on sale was not so very large, but in the absence of an eastern demand, the market, as already intimated, ranged considerably, the butchers finding they had no competition, taking hold very sluggishly hoping by so doing to weaken sellers, but as a general thing, all grades of cattle brought about last week's prices.

T. J. Henderson wholesaled 150 steers, averaging about 1,030, to J. Needy, at 6,80; and one heifer at same figure.

Stouffer & Sheltmantle sold 8 head of Butler Co. stock at $4@9.

Stakely & Bro. sold 8 head.

Haas & Kraus 16 Chicago steers at 6¼ @8c.

L. Rothchilds & Zeigler 36 head Chicago steers at 6,60@8.

Hartman & L. sold 46 head from Chicago, at 5,75@7,50.

Greenwood & Blockstock sold 33 head from Chicago at 7@8; 18 head from Belmont county, O. for Reamer & Shomaker at 5@8; 4 head for Neely at 5@6¾.

M. Verner sold 90 head mixed stock at 5@7¼.

Jacob Needy, 3 car loads from Ohio; had 5 head for which he was offered within $5 of 9 cts per pound.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 18 head, from Washington county, for Robinson & Voeter, at 5@8; 18 head from Indiana, for L. Turner at 4¼@7¼.

Carr & Crum sold 18 head—retailed for Duncan at 6@7¼; wholesaled 11 head for Rokernbrood at 6,80.

Greenwald & K. about 100 including 30 head of prime Cherokees, sold at 5¼@ 7¼.

McAllister sold 40 head of stockers at 5¼@6.

S. Marks & Bro. 112; sold stockers at 5¼@5½, fat cattle at 6¼@8.

Hedges & T. sold 36 head steers and oxen at 6@8¼.

Trautman & L. 150; fat cattle at 6¼@ 8¼; stockers at 5¼.

Katz & Keefer sold 64 head at 5@7½.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale to-day was larger than it has been for several weeks, aggregating about 1,500 head, but the market not withstanding was fairly active and prices were pretty well sustained. Prime fat sheep sold readily, and that, too, at good prices, say 5@6 cts., per pound, one small bunch, at 6¼. Anything of a decent sheep brought $3 @4 per head, and scalawags, sold at $1,50 @2,00. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, there were two droves of scalawags sold at 75 cts. per head, but they were about as hard a looking specimen of sheep as we have seen for some time, being able to stand up and eat not much more.

Adam Eckert bought 208, at $2 25; also, 110 at $1,37½; retailed them out again at a profit of about 10 cts per head.

John Beeler wholesaled 100 head to Hoffman averaging 80 lbs at $3,00.

D. Fry wholesaled 109 head scalawags, averaging about 60 lbs, at 75 cts.

E. N. McMillian wholesaled 73 head at $2.00 per head.

John Young wholesaled 42 head of prime sheep, weighing in the aggregate 3,725 lbs, at $5,25 per cwt.

M. G. Bieghley wholesaled 82 head to P. Sheitemantle at $4,50.

Henry Palmer wholesaled 67 head of pretty good sheep to Hoffman at $3,60 per head.

Christy sold 100 head to Hamilton at $2.75 per head; 80 unsold.

Stouffer & Sheltemantle sold 120 at $3@$5,00.

John Meanor 90 head—sold at an average of $2,00 per head.

John Gallagher retailed 66 at $5,50 per cwt.

Jacob Rinn wholesaled 109 scalawags at 75 cts per head.

J. S. & Millian 122; wholesaled 88 at $1 per head; retailed 34 averaging 98 lbs at 6¼ cents.

Jas. Kerr sold 34 head common to good at $3@4,75.

Garwin & Co. sold about 100.

HOGS.

There is a continued fair retail demand and while the market is steady, there is no perceptible change in prices. Sales in a retail way at 9¼@10, for good to prime and 10¼@10¾ for extra.

Elliott wholesaled to Emerick & Co; 54 head, at 9,90, and McMillan & Co. sold a small bunch at 10 cts.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Cotton dull and declining, with sales of 700 bales at 25¼c for middling uplands. Flour; receipts of 4,000 bbls; flour slightly favors buyers, with sales of 7,400 bbls at $4,60@ 4.85 for superfine State and western, $5,25@6,00 for extra State, $5,05@6,15 for extra western, $5,80@6,40 for white wheat extras, $5,15@6,20 for Round Hoop Ohio, $5,50@6,25 for extra St. Louis, $6,25@ 7,50 for good choice do. Rye flour quiet, with sales of 150 barrels at $4,25@5,00. Corn meal quiet. Whiskey lower, with sales of 300 bbls western at 98¾@99c free. Receipts of wheat, 502 bush; scarcely so firm, with sales of 47,000 bush at $1,15 for No 3 spring, $1,17@1,20 for No 2 do., $1,25@1,30 for winter red and amber western, $1,45 for white California, $1,15 @1,60 for white State. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Barley Malt quiet. Receipts of corn, 4,338 bush; dull and drooping; sales of 21,000 bush at 85@92c for new mixed western; 98c, new yellow Jersey; $1, new white southern; and $1,05 and nominal for old mixed western in store. Oats: receipts 6,498; market rather more steady; sales 71,000 bush at 55@55½c, western; 59@60c, State. Stock of grain in warehouse: wheat 3,040,669 bush, corn 527,506 bush, oats 1,206,329 bush, rye 63,-269 bush, barley 353,586 bush, malt 86,125 bush, peas 11,833 bush. Rice dull, but coffee firm. Sugar easier; sales 926 hhds Cuba at 10@11c; 80 boxes Havana 11c. Molasses dull. Petroleum dull at 16¾ @17c, crude; 31@31¼, refined. Hops quiet. Linseed Oil quiet. Turpentine quiet. Pork lower; sales 1,400 bbls at $26,75@27,25, new mess $25@28,25, prime and $24@24,50, prime mess; also 750 bbls new mess seller March and April at $20,75. Beef steady; 175 bbls at $10@ 15 for new plain mess, and $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef quiet and steady; 100 tes at $25@28 for prime mess, and $27@30 for India mess. Beef hams dull: 135 bbls at $28@32. New cut meats dull: 100 pkgs at 11¾@12c for shoulders and 14¾@15¾c for hams; middles heavy; 150 tcs at 13c for Cumberland cut, and 15¾@15¾c for sharp clear. Dressed Hogs firmer at 11¾@12c for western. Lard heavy and drooping: 400 tcs at 15¾@16¾ for steam, and 17¾@17¾c for kettle rendered; also 1,300 tes examined seller Feb. and March at 14¾@16¾c. Butter quiet 17@30c for Ohio, and 33c for Steady. Freights to Liverpool dull and drooping.

Latest.—Flour closed dull in buyers' favor. Wheat rather heavy at $1 16@ 1 20 for No. 2 spring and $1 22@1 30 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats steady at 56@56½c for store for western. Corn dull and heavy at 85@92c for new mixed western. Pork nominally unchanged. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats and bacon nominal. Lard dull and heavy at 16¼@16¾c for fair to prime steam rendered. Eggs quiet, without decided change.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Flour is quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak for No. 1, inactive and nominal for No. 2, opening at 79¼c, closed at 79¾@80c; this afternoon No. 2 dull at 80@80¾c cash and seller February, 80¾@81c seller March. Corn dull ¼@¾c lower; sales No. 2 at 70@72c, closing at 70¼@70¾c; new 53@55½c, closing weak at 53¼@54c; this afternoon No. nominal at 70½c. Oats dull and 2c lower at 38@38¾c for No. 2, closing unsold Rye dull, closing at 66 @67c for No. 2. Barley quiet and steady at 76@80c for No. 2. Highwines dull and no lower, at 81c. Sugar at 11¾@13¾c for common to choice Orleans. Mess pork opened dull and 25c lower, subsequently became firmer, and closed at $26@26,12½ cash, and $26,50@26,75 seller March. Lard dull at 15¼@15¾c. Green meats steady and unchanged, at 9¾c for shoulders, 12@12½c for rough sides, and 13½c for Cumberlands. Dry salted shoulders at 10¼@10¾c; loose at 10½@10¾c. Pickled hams steady at 14¼@14¾c for sweet pickled; 13¾c for green. Dressed hogs at $10@10,50; closing at $10@10,12½ for light and $10,37½@10,50 for heavy. Live Bull at $8,35@9,50, fair to extra. Cattle in fair demand at $4 62½@5 for butchers stock; $5,75@7,87½ for fair to extra prime shipping steers. Receipts past 48 hours: 7,736 bbls flour, 29,777 bushels of wheat, 24,440 corn, 20,492 oats, 1,869 rye, 1,890 barley, 7,913 head hogs. Shipments: 9,200 bbls flour, 1,332 bush wheat, 19,306 corn, 3,730 oats, 685 rye, 1,200 barley, 2,966 head hogs.

CINCINNATI, January 31. — Whisky dull at 94@95c; no sales. Tobacco firm and in good demand at full prices. Hogs firmer; receipts light; sales at $9@9,80 for five, $10,75@11,25 for dressed; receipts for two days, 2,000. Mess pork quiet, heavy and lower; sales at $26,50@ $27,25, the latter rate for old packed. Lard dull and no demand; steam at 15½c, kettle at 16½c, nominally. Bulk meats dull and neglected; shoulders at 11c, sides at 14c, and 14½c for clear rib and clear, loose; no sales. Bacon firm; shoulders at 12½c, sides at 15½c, and 16c for clear rib and clear, sugar cured hams at 18¾@19½c.

MILWAUKEE, January 31.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at 85c for No. 1 and 79¾c for No. 2. Oats unchanged. Corn lower at 53c for new on track. Rye and barley nominal and depressed. Hogs lower at $10@10.50.

MILWAUKEE, January 31.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at 85c for No. 1, and 79¾c for No. 2. Oats unchanged. Corn lower at 53½ for new on track. Rye and barley nominal. Dressed hogs lower at $10@10.50.

ST. LOUIS, January 31.—Tobacco steady and in good demand. Cotton quiet at 24¼@24½c for middling. Hemp steady and firm at $1,25@1,75 for undressed and $2,25@2,40 for dressed.

LOUISVILLE, January 31.—Cotton dull and lower at 24c. Tobacco active, with sales of 81 hhds at $5@12. Whisky 95c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—Petroleum steady: crude 11@11¾c and refined 30¾c. Whiskey better at 99@$1.

MEMPHIS, January 31.—Cotton quiet and nominally unchanged; receipts were 3,556 bales; exports 2,402 bales.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged—refined held at 29@27c; crude held at $5,50@5,75 per bbl.

NASHVILLE, January 31.—Cotton flat; low middlings 23½c and good ordinary 23¾c; stock, 3,200 bales.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—Whisky dull at 98c.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Live stock market: Beeves foot up the large number of 6,940 head for the week, with 3,900 for to day; there is no change from last week, only a few good cattle are here to bring over 16c; Texans sold at 11c, with common to good Illinois steers at 13@16c, and very few choice cattle at 17c; Texas and Missouri gave 500 head of cattle each during the week. The yards were pretty well cleared, but trade lacked life and owners counted more losses than gains. The total number of Sheep was 22,800, with 9,800 to-day; the feeling is stronger, the fairest selling at 5½c and up to 8c for choice, with extras still higher. A car of 74 lb Ohio sheep sold at 5¾c, a car of 87 lbs 7¾c, and a car of 118 lb Canadas at 8½c. Hogs are selling quicker, with receipts of 12,770 for the week and 4200 to day; they are worth 9¾@10¼c alive and 18c dead; western dressed are unchanged; 2 cars Ohio hogs, 192 lbs, alive, brought 10¼c; some of the western dressed arrive in bad order; one lot sold for 10c.

ST. LOUIS, January 31.—Hogs steady at 8¾@9¼c. Cattle active for better qualities; 4@5½c for fair to prime; 6@ 6½c for good to choice.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The dry goods market is still without animation yet prices are well maintained, and we note an advance of ⅛c per yard on Langdon 42 and 46 inch bleached sheetings, which now sell at 17½c and 19c respectively. The Glen Cove prints are reduced to 6¾c and Sprague's Baltic shirtings to 11¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 31.—20 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 2 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 2 do do, B Hallman & Hammett; 2 do do, Graff, B Hallman & Hammett; 2 do do, Graff, B & Co; 2 do bone dust, Seward & Emerson; 25 bbls highwines, Shipton & Wallace; 25 do do do, J Adler & Co; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 800 sks flour, 300 bbls do, T C Jenkins; 10 bbls meas pork, F Sellers & Co; 7 bxs tobacco, J Zimerman; 10 bbls meas pork, Watt, Lang & Co; 40 do do, Schomaker & L; 1 car bulk meat, J P Hanna & Co; 1 do scrap steel, T Maloney; 114 bbls spokes, 20 do felloes, M McWhinney & Co; 300 sks flour, 125 bbls do, Culp & Shepard; 12 kgs barley, W Haslage & Co; 17 bbls bone meal, Seward & E; 163 bdls hides, G N Hoffstott; 207 do do, G N Hoffstott; 100 bbls flour, Seghmyer & V; 50 bxs cheese, Hight, Mahood & Co; 12 bdls fellows, C West & Co; 7 bbls pears, 19 bgs do, W W Knox; 17 bgs buckwheat flour, J Porterfield; 4 bbls turnips, Woodworth & D; 2 cars lime stone, Graff, Bennett & Co; 3 do do, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 15 sks scraps, W Flacus & Son; 173 whisky bbls, J S Finch & Co; 7 kits lard, 1 do butter, Haworth & D; 173 sks oats, Graham & M; 3 bbls butter, 1 do eggs, S B Floyd; 31 bxs soap, L J Blanchard; 19 bdls felloes, J Henderson & Son; 31 cases handles, Whitmore, Wolf & Co; 19 do do, Park & Dean.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, January 29.—8 cars 1 s ore, Zug & Co; 2 do do, McKnight & Co; 1 do do, J Reamer & Co; 1 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 1 do do, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 3 do do iron ore, Shoenberger, B & H & Co; 1 car 1 s ore, McKnight, P & Co; 2 do do, Chess, Smyth & Co; 1 do c ore, Graff, Byers & Co; 1 do lumber, Slack & S; 3 do do, J Heath; 130 bbls potatoes, J B Campbell; 27 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 20 bbls lime, D P Ecker; 22 sks oats, 3 do corn, Bruggerhoff & Co; 1 do do, J Hamilton; 9 do beans, H Rea, Jr, 9 sks oats, 1 box butter, Adams & S; 25 sks oats, Graham & M; 3 bbls butter, W Harrison; 7 rolls leather, J Herdman & Son; 5 bbls oil, Lippincott & S; 36 do flour, Schomaker & L; 496 sks flour, Ruth & H; 101 do potatoes, Bruggerhoff & Co; 14 do p nuts, S Davis; 20 kgs p feet, McKennell; 25 bbls apples, 2 do f seed, 1 do butter, Randolph & S.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 31.—1 car blooms, Nimick & Co; 10 pkgs tobacco, Carter, Meltzer & Co; 4 bbls whisky, W Kirk; 30 pkgs tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 14 do do, John Hays; 5 bbls oil Schwartz & Haslett; 25 tcs grease, F Sellers & Co; 5 pkgs liquor, P Auburger; 2 cars staves, Hastings & Davis; 1 car lumber, J M Seifert; 1 do do, J T Marshall; 400 bbls flour, Shomaker & L; 4 cars wheat, Kennedy Bro; 3 bbls butter, 1 do eggs, 1 keg lard, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 3 bbls butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 15 bbls dried peaches, W H Graff & Co; 32 bgs rye, 50 do barley, Fred Scheidt; 12 bgs barley, J Gangwich; 1 bbl tallow, Meanor & Harper; 5 bbls dried peaches, J A Graff; 1 car staves, Lindsay & McC; 2 cars rye, D R Herron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 31.—50 cars coal, Kier, Foster & K; 36 sks corn, Voeghtly & Kopp; 3 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 33 sks oats, 4 do corn, Graham & M; 1 car hay, Moreland & M; 5 pkgs marketing, J McCrossan; 1 car lime, D L Reynolds; 1 do oats, M Steel & Son; 1 do grain, 148 sks rags, Scott & G; 90 carboys vitrol, Lockhart, F & Co; 1 box g ware, J Henderson & Bro; 48 kgs butter, Meanor & H; 15 sks rye, 1 do oats, L J Blanchard; 11 sks oats, J S Lerrett & Co; 5 pkgs marketing, Paul & Gibson; 10 sks rags, 2 bxs butter, 1 do eggs, C Kline; 38 sks c seed, J Craig; 4 cars limestone, Shoenberger & B; 18 cars coal, Coleman, R & Co; 54 sks oats, Keil & R; 730 rails railroad iron, S M Hopkins & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for the Diseases of the Liver or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required to operate together, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills assist in its action by toning the Stomach and Liver, and helping the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the system, and by their means a cure is more speedily effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Blood, which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often first symptoms of consumption, and when they make their appearance the use of the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has to a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made of the most alarming cases of Lung diseases, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and at the present time it needs but no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany these medicines, it is certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Many who call themselves incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this Medicine has restored to health, no matter who have failed, state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet, or if you please, send to any address for 3 stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country, which are treated by mail. Office No. 9 Wylis street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for *two stamps*. ap2

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Lieut. GEO. B. McNULTY, Deputy, Allegheny Market.

RIVER NEWS.

Upper Rivers

[By A. & P. Telegraph Line.]

OIL CITY, January 31.—River falling slowly with 33 inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy and snowing. Thermometer 30 at 6 P. M. F.

GREENSBORO, January 31.—River stationary with 4 feet of water in the channel and raining. Thermometer 42 at 4 P. M. F.

MORGANTOWN, January 31.— River falling with 33 inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 42 at 4 P. M. W.

BROWNSVILLE, January 31.—River stationary, with about 6 feet of water in the channel. Weather raining. Thermometer 36 at 5 P. M. C.

The river remains about stationary at this point with 7 feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks last evening. Weather cloudy and raw with indications favorable for more snow. Mercury stood at 34 during the greater part of the day.

The following boats were in port last evening. Arlington, Wild Duck, Nick Wall, Mollie Ebert and Camelia.

Business continues quiet at the landing, freights for all points being rather scarce, but this usually is the case on Mondays. We are in hopes that as the week advances, that business will improve.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday says that the Major Anderson's running between Cincinnati and that place was over three hours less than the Arlington, but at the same time admits that the latter landed at Wheeling twenty-five minutes ahead of the former.

The Nick Wall, Capt. Geo. W Reed, will depart for St. Louis this morning at 9 o'clock positively. Shippers should have their bills of lading down before that time.

The Arlington arrived from Cincinnati yesterday about 11 o'clock. While making no pretensions of having the fastest boat on the river, the officers of the Arlington are entirely satisfied with her contest with the Maj. Anderson; they are satisfied that, everything being equal, she can compete successfully with that boat in regard to speed, while in nearly every other respect, she is much the best boat of the two. The Anderson did not beat the Arlington an hour and a half to Bellair, as reported, only about thirty minutes, and then it should be borne in mind that the latter stopped wherever there was a hail, took on freight at different points, while the former made but very few landings, from the time she left Cincinnati until she arrived at Bellair. The Anderson was built for a fast boat by the Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Company, in which trade speed is the main object

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Western University.—The next term will commence Wednesday, February 2d.

The Police Committee will meet this evening at half-past seven o'clock at the Mayor's office.

Jos. S. Finch & Co., distillers, paid $45,118 taxes on rye whisky during the month of January.

Go to Tommy Lonergan's in Latrobe for papers, magazines, candies, segars tobacco &c.

The GAZETTE supplied by the week or single copy.

Bishop Rowan Institute.—The examinations of the first term of this School closed on Friday. The second term of the session begins to-day. The Institute with its full course of study and its experienced teachers offers peculiar advantages to parents who have daughters to educate. Prof. Henry Rohbock, the well-known and skillful instructor, has charge of the musical department.

Alderman John A. Floyd, of the Second ward will open office and commence business at No. 116 Diamond street to-morrow. From long personal acquaintance we are enabled to commend Mr. Floyd in the heartiest terms to our readers as a gentleman eminently worthy public confidence and a large share of business patronage. He will attend faithfully to all civil and criminal prosecutions and carefully mete out justice to and for all paties interested,

Stunted Humanity.—This evening Rev. Mr. Hays delivers the second lecture of his course in the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny—theme, "Stunted Humanity." His first lecture, delivered on Thursday evening, on "Hunting an Appetite," was as rare a combination of humor, satire and good sense as is often heard. The house was well filled. This evening a still larger audience will probably greet the piquant and eloquent orator. The entire proceeds go to the support of deserving poor.

Church Extension.—It may not be known to most readers that John Wesley Church (colored) edifice has recently been enlarged to double its former capacity, and is now capable of comfortably seating some seven hundred persons. The building is located on an alley connecting Arthurs and Roberts streets, in the Eleventh ward, is a brick structure, and is a credit to the congregation which worships therein. Since the advent of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Williams, large accessions have been made to the membership, and to his unflagging labors is the congregation indebted for their fine new church edifice.

Yesterday we had a call from Charles M. Rowley, Esq., one of the editors of the Chicago *Bureau*. Mr. Rowley has visited our city to see and make himself acquainted with the manufacturers and manufacturers of Pittsburgh, and we trust that his visit will be made pleasant to him and profitable to all parties by those attentions which our citizens know so well how to extend to distinguished strangers. Probably no publication issued west of the Alleghenies goes into the hands of so many merchants and manufacturers as the one with which Mr. Rowley is connected, and as it is an earnest and vigorous advocate of the policy of protection, it has strong claims for substantial support in this great manufacturing community.

Look to Your Pork.

Pork eaters will have their digestion helped by reading the following from the Cincinnati *Commercial*: "One day last week a drove of one hundred and twenty hogs was received at William Muther's slaughter house from Wood and Clarkson counties, Kentucky. They were put to death and about to be dissected for consumption, when the City Meat Inspector's attention was called to the perceptible evidences that they had been sick of the cholera. The Inspector was satisfied that such was the case, and condemned the whole incontinently. Now it has been given out that these hogs *were shipped to another city*, and that the Health Officer issued a permit to the owners to send them elsewhere. The propriety of allowing meat that is deemed unfit for food here to be sent to another city for consumption, when that city is entirely ignorant of the reason, even the fact of its condemnation, is a subject for serious debate, and should be agitated in the Board of Health at once." Diseased sausages, tainted pudding, trichina steaks, all perhaps on Pittsburg tables. Ugh! who can stand the idea and yet eat pork?

(For the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

Remarkable Coincident!

The *Post* of Monday publishes an "Apotheosis (?) of Washington by H. M. Brackenridge," closing with the following lines:

"O, earth! ers another Washington thou shalt
The great des roye', Time, shall throw a dart at
Thine."

The epitaph on the tomb of the Countess Dowager, of Pembroke, (who died A. D. 1621) written by William Browne, although generally attributed to Ben Jonson, is as follows:

Underneath this sable hearse
Lies the subject of all verse
Sidn y's sister! Pembroke's mother!
Death, ere thou hast slain another,
Fair, and learn'd and good as she,
Time a-ith throw a dart at thee!

Marble piles let no man raise
To her name for after days;
Some kind woman, born as she,
Reading this, like Niobe
Shall turn marble, and become
Both her mourner and her tomb.

ALLEGHENY, Jan. 31, 1870. J. C.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Report of the Mayor's Clerk, of the Revenue Received and Business Transacted During the Year.

We are indebted to James S. Patterson, Esq., Mayor's Clerk, for the following statement of the business transacted at the Mayor's office during the fiscal year, ending January 31st, 1870, and also of the revenue collected from fines and other sources for the month of January, 1870, and the total for the entire year.

The whole amount collected during the year, $25,357 80, has been paid into the City Treasury. This is the largest return by several thousand dollars ever made in any previous year, and it is not probable that the receipts will be so large for several years to come.

Sources.	Jan. 1870	For the year.
Fines	$1,240 95	$16,580 25
Jail fees	229 00	1,102 00
Night Fines	210 75	1,640 55
Dramatic Lic. fees	180 00	1,370 00
Pawn Broker and Switch Lic. fees	625 00	1,935 00
White Hall fees	75 00	350 00
To al	$2,449 70	$25,327 80
For January 1869	1,944 55	To'l '69 9,122 41
Excess	$ 504 65	$16,205 39

In the above amount of fines there was received from Deputy Mayor Nichols $6413 35; from Deputy Mayor Cartwright, $2268 85; making a total of $908 20.

Number of cases disposed of at the Mayor's office during the year:

Disorderly Conduct	2,782
Drunkenness	3,311
Vagrancy	267
Informations	667
Ordinances	172
Total	8,139
Number Discharged	677

In addition to the above there were 86 liquor dealers fined for selling liquor on Sunday, from whom was received the sum of 4,300. Of this amount $2,150 was paid to the persons making the informations and the other moiety of $2,150 to the Guardians of the Poor.

The Tombs.

Robert Graham, the attentive, careful and efficient Relief Captain of the Central Station, furnishes us with the fully detailed report of the number of persons arrested and confined in the lock-up during the last year, ending Jan. 31st, 1870:

	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	Drunken.	Disorderly Conduct.	Vagrancy.	Various.	Drunken.	Disorderly Conduct.	Vagrancy.	Various.
Feb	213	193	49	16	40	11		
March	264	212	28	17	35	15		
April	301	245	18	24	50	13		
May	318	136	10	30	29	16		
June	224	108	11	20	21	11		
July	234	120	17	21	40	9		
August	320	220	37	27	50	13		
Sept	316	220	20	22	19	18		
October	327	192	20	27	20	12		
Nov	357	112	15	26	16	9		
Dec	274	170	21	16	20	14		
Jan	260	192	21	23	30	7		
Tot l	3489	2120	254	260	378	158		

RECAPITULATION.

Total Vagrancy	Males	254	512
	Females	258	
" Drunk'ss	Males	3 484	6795
	Females	3 311	
" Dis. Con	Males	2 120	4232
	Females	2112	
" Insane	Males	70	164
	Females	94	
"	Males	267	6805
"	Females	784	
Total			

It is stated that of the number under the head of disorderly conduct, both the males and females, nineteen twentieths were under the influence of liquor when arrested.

CITY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Appropriation Bill for 1870—Petitions and Communications—Reports of Committees, Ordinances, &c.

A regular meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh was held yesterday, Monday, January 31, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Select Council.

Members present—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Hartman, Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McKeown, Phillips, Rafferty, Rush, Schmidt, Seeley, Thompson, Wainwright, White, Wilson, President McAuley and E. S. Morrow, Clerk.

Messrs. Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Gallaher, Gross, Herron, Hound, Jones, Littell, McMahan, Shipton and Z. Wainwright came in after the Clerk had called the roll.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Phillips, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the appropriation ordinance as follows:

An Ordinance Making Appropriations for the year 1870.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the revenue of said city, for the year 1870, arising from the taxes, loans, and all other sources, together with any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, are hereby appropriated for the following purposes:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1870.

No. 1.	Interest	$175,000
No. 2.	salaries	15,000
No. 3.	Printing	9,500
No. 4.	Fire Engines and Hose	40,000
No. 5.	Police	90,000
No. 6.	Water Works	50,000
No. 7.	Streets	60,000
No. 8.	Gas Lighting	20,000
No. 9.	Redemption of Bonds	6,500
No. 10.	Monongahela Wharf	4,000
No. 11.	Allegheny Wharf	3,000
No. 12.	Weigh Scale	1,000
No. 13.	Contingent Fund	51,500
No. 14.	Board of Health	2,000
No. 15.	City Property	40,000
No. 17.	Outstanding Warrants	30,000
No. 18.	Finance Fund	30,000
No. 19.	Sinking Fund	1,000
No. 20.	Fifth Ward Wages	600
No. 21.	Fire Alarm Telegraph	7,000
No. 22.	Roads	30,000
No. 24.	Sewers	10,000
No. 25.	Water Extension Loan	35,000
No. 26.	Sinking Fund, Wat. F	30,000
		$666,700

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1870.

City Tax	$ 184 000
Business	200 000
City Special Tax	42 000
Lawrenceville Special Tax	6 000
Wharf	14,000
Monongahela Wharf	20,000
Allegheny Wharf	5 000
Weigh Master's	18,000
Mayor's Office	24 000
City Garget	5 000
Wood Lic.	18,000
Licenses	3 000
Passenger Railways	6 000
Switch Scales	2 500
Streets	2 500
Engineers Fees from Lots	1,500
Building Inspector	2,500
Assistant Inspector	100
Board Measurers	240
Street Commissioner	1,000
	$ 600 70

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the city, to pay the interest on outstanding bonds, and to discharge other liabilities accruing during the year 1870, taxes shall be levied and assessed on all property and other objects of taxation, as follows:

1. Upon all property taxable for State and County purposes eleven mills upon each dollar of valuation, except in the Ninth ward, which is designated as Ward No. 1, in which the tax shall be assessed at two-thirds of said rate, to wit: seven and one-third mills on each dollar of valuation.

2. Upon all property taxable for State or County purposes, within the limits of the Borough of Lawrenceville, five mills upon each dollar of valuation, as a special tax for the separate benefit of said district.

3. Upon all property, real, personal and ground rents, taxable for State purposes, within the Borough of Lawrenceville, five mills upon each dollar of valuation, as a special tax for the separate benefit of said district.

4. Upon all goods, wares and merchandise, and all stock in trade owned or held by any person or persons in said city, in any manner or not herein otherwise provided for, one and three-fourth mills upon each dollar of said sales.

5. Upon all sales of goods, wares and merchandise and articles of trade and commerce sold by commission merchants in said city, one and three-fourth mills on each dollar of said sales.

6. Upon the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the trade, business or occupation of retailing, for his or their benefit, various, if practiced or done, one and one-mills on each dollar of said sales.

7. Upon the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the business or occupation of an auctioneer, one and three-fourth mills on each dollar of said sales, except that the sales of stocks, real estate and steamboats, upon which the tax shall be at the rate of one and one-fourth dollar of said sales.

8. Up n the commission or brokerage of all merchandise, produce, forwarding and commission merchants, not including commissions on sales, ten mills on each dollar of said commissions.

9. Upon the yearly business of brokers, banks and banking institutions, one-half of one mill on each dollar.

10. Upon the yearly receipts of insurance companies, insurance agencies, express, railroad, and telegraph companies one and three-fourth mills on each dollar of said receipts.

11. Upon the yearly receipts of persons engaged in the business of keeping billiard tables and bowling alleys, for public use, five mills on each dollar of such receipts.

12. The 8th, 9th and 10th Sections of this Ordinance shall be the same as during the year 1869.

SEC. 111. And at the above rates the city assessor shall assess the said taxes.

SEC. IV. That the amount necessary to pay the interest on the said several indebtedness of the old city and borough of Lawrenceville shall be taken from the receipts from the special taxes of the districts aforesaid, and included in Appropriation No. 1, on which a warrant shall be issued from time to time according to the debts of said districts respectively.

SEC. V. That the balance of said receipts from said special taxes (after payment of interest) shall be paid into a sinking fund for each district from which it is collected, and shall be used for the payment of the debt of said district.

SEC. VI. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 31st day of January, A. D. 1870.

Regarding this above levy the City Tax has been reduced one mill, and the Business Tax one-half mill below the assessment of last year.

Mr. Kirk moved that the ordinance be taken up and considered *seriatim*. Lost.

Mr. Morrow moved that the ordinance be adopted as a whole.

While the motion was pending Mr. Rafferty presented a communication from James Condon & Co., proposing to keep the streets in the Second district clean and in repair for the year 1870 for the sum of $15,000, which work cost the city the sum of $25,000 last year.

Mr. Phillips moved the reference of the communication to the Street Committee.

Mr. Kirk thought the ordinance was of too much importance to crowd through without consideration, every item of appropriation had been increased and the citizens had a right to know for what purpose.

Mr. Littell said the motion to adopt as a whole did not cut off debate. Any member had a right to take exceptions to any item in the appropriation.

Mr. Rafferty said that he had been informed by Mr. Allinder that the city was holding a large amount of money from year to year which might be used in lifting bonds due, and thereby stop the accumulation of interest. He thought if that was the case there was something wrong, and it should be righted.

Mr. McAuley made an explanation of the matter.

Mr. Kirk desired to know what the item of $40,000 for city property was intended for.

Mr. Phillips replied that it was to cover expenses to be incurred in the erection of engine houses and station houses.

Mr. McAuley stated that he owned now all that was left of the Eagle Engine Company, which he was willing to sell to the city at first cost.

Mr. Burgwin asked ssveral questions relative to the appropriation for police, which was answered by Col. Phillips.

Mr. Rafferty asked why the rates on banks was not larger.

Mr. Phillips replied that the Committee have no control over the matter; the rate was fixed by law.

Mr. Kirk moved to reduce the appropriation for city property twenty thousand dollars, and strike out of the ordinance for business tax the rate of ¼ mill, and from the tax on real estate one mill.

He then referred to the proposition to tax the butchers, which, he said, had been voted down. He thought Councils should be more careful in looking after the interests of the citizen, instead of protecting the butchers.

Mr. Phillips replied to Mr. Kirk, saying that the Committee had carefully considered the matter of putting a tax on the butchers, and had come to the conclusion that it would be placing an indirect tax on the people.

Mr. Rafferty moved to reduce the appropriation for streets to $50,000. Lost.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Kirk to amend and was decided in the negative.

Mr. Hartman inquired why the appropriation for fire engines and hose had been increased $5,000.

Mr. Phillips replied that the increase had been made for the purpose of providing for the purchase of two engines, now held by private individuals, and providing for running them the ensuing year for the protection of the citizens at large.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Morrow to adopt the ordinance. Adopted.

On motion the rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally.

The President read a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Health, A. L. Pearson, setting forth that there were vacancies in that Board to be filled. The law requires that all vacancies be filled on the last Monday of January. Accepted, and Common Council notified that Select Council was ready to meet in joint session to elect four members to the Board of Health.

Mr. McMahon called the attention of Councils to the fact that the borough of Lawrenceville was not represented on the Finance Committee, and moved that Mr. Ahlborn be added to the committee.

Mr. Morrow moved to lay the motion on the table. Adopted.

Mr. Brown, a petition for grading and paving Porter alley. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Also, petition of Mackrell heirs for appointment of viewers on Roberts street. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, a remons.rance against the assessment for the Eleventh street sewer. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, petition from Wm. Smith asking permission to erect an ironclad building. Referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. Gross presented an ordinance previously presented and referred to the Railroad Committee granting privilege to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway to traverse certain streets, from its present terminus to the corner of Grant and Washington streets, and also Second avenue to the Birmingham bridge.

Mr. Phillips offered the following amendment to the ordinance: "Provided the said company commence work within three months after the passage of this ordinance, and finish the same within six months thereafter."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Rafferty moved to refer the matter to the Railroad Committee, which motion was adopted.

Councils then went into joint session for the purpose of electing members to the Board of Health.

When the business of the joint session had been concluded Select Council reassembled and the following business was transacted:

Mr. Morrow presented a petition from John Flinn relative to his bill for the construction of the Fifth avenue sewer. Referred to Finance Committee.

Also, petition of James Cunningham relative to damages alleged to have been sustained by him, and asking compensation therefor, in consequence of a flow of water from the street into his house.

Also, petition of Wm. Anderson asking privilege to erect an iron clad building. Referred to Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. Phillips, an ordinance providing for the enlargement of the committees of Councils by the President.

Mr. Kirk moved to amend by requiring all the committees to be constituted of one member from each ward. He said that it was a matter of great importance that all the wards should be represented on at least some of the more important committees. The Water Committee in particular, on which as it now stood there is not a member from any of the nine wards, which more than any of the others should be represented. A new Water Works was in contemplation and it was all important to those wards which want ed water and were not supplied, to have a representative on the Water Committee.

Mr. Burgwin thought the question under discussion entirely out of order. It would come up properly when the report of the committee to revise the rules for the government of Councils was presented.

The matter was then laid over.

Mr. Jones presented the report of the Committee on Roads, accompanying which was an ordinance fixing the pay of Road Commissioners at $800 per annum.

The report was accepted.

The ordinance fixing the pay of the Commissioners was then taken up.

Mr. Laufman moved to amend by making the salary $1,000.

Mr. Murdoch moved to lay the amendment on the table. Adopted.

Mr. Jones moved the third reading and final passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Brown moved to strike out $800 and insert $600.

Mr. Laufman hoped the motion would not prevail, as it would be injustice to the Commissioners to pay them but $600.

Mr. Jones said that the Committee had carefully considered the matter and thought it right to pay the Road Commissioners, and to have their entire time their salaries should not be less than $800.

On motion of Mr. Jones the amendment was laid on the table.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the ordinance as presented by the committee.

Mr. Phillips moved the third reading and final passage of the ordinance.

The ordinance was then passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Phillips, a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass an act extending the time for making assessments, and entering up liens on the Fifth avenue sewer. Adopted.

Mr. Jones, a report of viewers on the opening of Mill, Atwood and Roup streets. Reports received and confirmed.

Mr. Burgwin, an ordinance for the payment of amount due on a board walk. Referred to the Finance Committe with power to act.

Mr. Gallaher, a petition for the repeal of the ordinance for opening Rose street, accompanying which was an ordinance providing for the repeal of said ordinance. The petition was read and accepted. The ordinance was read, and on motion of Mr. Gallaher, was passed to a second reading.

Mr. Ahlborn moved the matter be referred to the Street Committee. Adopted.

Mr. Burgwin offered the following:

Resolved, That the several committees having charge of the disbursement of moneys be required to report to Councils every month an account of their disbursements, certified to by the Chairman of the Committee as to its correctness.

Considerable discussion ensued on the resolution.

Mr. Littell hoped that Mr. Burgwin would withdraw his resolution as it was contemplated to get up an ordinance requiring the Treasurer and Controller to report monthly a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures of the city.

Mr. Burgwin said the proposition did not cover the ground. He desired to have a report from the persons who knew how and by whom the money had been expended and to whom it had been paid.

Mr. Gallaher moved to refer the matter to the Ordinance Committee. The motion was adopted.

The President announced the Standing Committees. The committees are the same as previously published in the *Gazette*, with the exception of the addition of the name of H. G. Seltz to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Thomas, a petition that the name of "Westminster" avenue be changed to "Frankstown" avenue. Referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. Z. Wainwright, a petition for a gas lamp at the corner of South and Foster alleys. Referred to the Gas Committee.

Mr. Laufman, a petition to locate and extend Negley street. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. Ahlborn a petition for grading and paving 40th street. Referred to street Committee.

Mr. Lloyd, a petition for an avenue in the 14th ward, commencing at Robinson street and Fifth avenue. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. Morrow then presented the report of the Committee to whom had been referred the matter of revising the rules of Councils. The rules of the preceding Councils were adopted with a few alterations, the principal of which are as follows:

The Water Committee shall consist of one member from each ward.

The Committee on Monongahela Wharf will hereafter report in Select Council.

The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform shall be a standing Committee.

Councils then adjourned.

Common Council.

President Tomlinson in the Chair.

Present: Messrs. Arthurs, Albeltz, Barton, Batchelor, Beekman, Beymer, Black, Booth, Bradley, Cameron, Carroll, Caskey, Chalmers, Creegan, Daum, Diamond, Dietrich, Duff, Edwards, Faxon, Fedder, Ferson, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Gazzam, Hare, Jahn, Jamison, Jones, Kohne, Lang, Leonard, Lyons, Mattern, Mitchell, Miller, Moore, Morhead, Morgan, Moore, McCandless, McCoy, McGann, McKelvy, Negley, H. W. Oliver, jr., H. W. Oliver, sr., Preston, Schleiter, Schneider, Seibert, Seiferth, Seitz, Shoeb, Sims, Smith, Sneathen, Snodgrass, Verner, Wallace, and Tomlinson, President.

The minutes were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS &C.

Mr. Gazzam offered the following

Resolved, That the Police Committee be instructed to authorize the Mayor to provide more suitable apartments for the confinement of such persons of respectability as may be held in custody upon mere suspicion, until such times as they may have a hearing be committed or discharged.

Referred to Police Committee.

Mr. Chalmers offered a petition for grading and paving Clark Street.

Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. McGann offered a resolution for erection of gas lamp on corner Mulberry alley and Sixteenth street.

Passed.

Mr. Oliver, an ordinance prescribing duties of meat Inspector. Read three times and passed.

Two remonstrances were presented against the report of viewers on Fifth avenue sewer. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. McCandless a petition for review on paving and grading of Roberts street. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, petition of John Beatty for review on his property on Duvillers street.

Similarly referred.

Also, resolution for gas lamp on Arthurs street. Referred to Gas Committee.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Also, a resolution providing that all unfinished business in the hands of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform for 1869, be placed in the hands of the Committee for 1870, with instructions to report at the next meeting. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Wallace, petition for gas lamp on Arthurs street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. McKelvy, a petition, accompanied by ordinance granting John R. Hague privilege to erect an iron-clad building on Twenty-ninth street. Petition accepted and ordinance passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Also, a resolution recalling ordinance for paving Ravine street, from Select Council. Passed.

WHO'S AFRAID.

Mr. McKelvy stated he had been requested to present the following paper:

To the Common Council of the City of Pittsburgh:

The undersigned citizens, residents and voters in the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, respectfully represent that at the organization of your body, on the third day of January, 1870, William A. Tomlinson appeared and claimed a seat, and was admitted as a member of said Common Council as a representative from the Fourth ward of said city.

We deny that he is entitled to represent said ward, and was not and is not eligible to a seat therein; and all votes cast for him, at the election held on the second Tuesday of October, 1869, were void from the fact that he was not then a resident or legal voter in said Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, and has not been a resident thereto for the last year, but resides at or near Hulton Station, in Plum township, Allegheny county.

We, therefore, pray that his seat may be declared vacant, and a new election held.

R. McClure,	J. P. Dickson,
Wm. T. Shannon,	J. S. Rankin, M.D.,
Wm. McCreery,	M. E. Gillespie,
W. K. McCance,	Saml. McMasters,
John Foster.	G. N. Hoffstot,
L. D. Darmott,	J. Plummer,
John P. Hornish,	Robert Campbell,
W. G. McClurg,	Wm. Miggins.

Mr. McKelvy, after reading it, moved the acceptance of the communication.

Mr. Sims moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. McKelvy insisted that the matter should be investigated by Councils, as their attention had been called to it in a respectful manner. He called for the yeas and nays on the motion to lay it on the table.

The President—You are out of order. No one member of Council has a right to demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. Morgan—Mr. President, I don't believe in this way of hushing up matters. Let us have the yeas and nays. I will tell the President that a member can call for the yeas and nays and has a right to be heard.

The President—I will tell the gentleman from the Twenty-first ward that I am not afraid of him or the gentleman from the Twelfth ward, either, or any member of Council and I will not allow the yeas and nays to be taken unless called for by one-tenth of the members.

Mr. Morgan—And I am not afraid of the President either, and I hope the yeas and nays will be taken.

Several members here arose to second the call. The President, after counting, decided the motion lost.

Mr. Sims' motion prevailed and the paper was tabled.

REGULAR BUSINESS RESUMED.

Mr. Duff presented an ordinance repealing an ordinance for resurfacing and opening Diamond street. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Schleiter: petition for grading and paving of Madison and Tustin streets. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Miller: petition for grading and paving Diamond street. Similarly referred. Also remonstrance from property owners against onerous assessments for construction of sewer on 42nd street. Referred to Committee to Appeals and Assessors.

Mr. Seibert: petition for survey, locating and grading of the road leading from Butler street to Morningside Road to summit of the hill, Eighteenth ward. Referred to Committees.

Mr. Barton: petition accompanied by ordinance for opening Roup street, 20th ward,. Petition accepted and ordinance finally passed, under suspension of the rules.

THE WATER QUESTION ONCE MORE.

Mr. Batchelor offered the following:

Resolved, That the Water Committee be and they are hereby authorized and instructed to engage the services of a competent Hydraulic Engineer and his assistants, and Councils shall, in joint convention convened for this purpose, select from citizens who are not members of Councils, and who shall serve without pay, to be known as Water Commissioners.

The Chief Engineer, Water Commissioners and Superintendent of Water Works shall constitute a board of examiners to take into consideration the subject of new water works to supply the city with pure water, make a careful and thorough examination of the various plans suggested, and report the result of their investigations and conclusions.

The Water Committee shall cause a warrant to be drawn on the Treasurer for expenses of board of examiners, and have the same charged to the water extension loan.

The gentleman, in offering the resolution, stated that in last Councils he had offered a resolution with the same object in view which, however, had been decided out of order on some legal technicality in its wording. He offered the new one which he thought would meet the case and be free from the objections urged against the other.

On motion the resolution was placed on its second reading and laid over under the rules.

Mr. Morgan, an ordinance for opening Lang avenue. Passed finally under suspension of rules.

Mr. Kohne, and ordinance for opening a road over Squirrel Hill. Referred to Road Committee.

The President now stated Select Council was ready to meet Common Council in joint session to elect persons to fill the vacancies in the Board of Health.

The President also stated that Councils would be compelled to meet Tuesday afternoon, February 1st, to elect persons to fill vacancies in the Board of Guardians of the Poor.

AUDITING COMMITTEES.

After the adjournment of the joint session

Mr. Barton called the attention of the Councils to the fact that by an act of Assembly Councils were compelled to appoint a Joint Committee at the second meeting in January, consisting of two members from Common and one from the Select branch, to audit the accounts of all city officials. After reading the section referred to, Mr. Barton offered a resolution that Councils do unite in a committee of said Joint Committee. Carried.

On motion, Messrs. J. E. McKelvy and Joseph M. Gazzam were elected as said Committee on the part of Common Council.

Mr. Morgan called attention to the same regulation in reference to the accounts of the Central Board of Education, and offered a resolution appointing Messrs. R. M. Snodgrass and E. L. Faxon on the part of Common Councils, as members of said Committee. Passed.

Mr. Moorhead offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to receive proposals for printing a Municipal Record. Carried.

Select Council non concurred.

STREET COMMITTEE'S BUSINESS.

Mr. McCandless presented the report of the Street Committee, giving the organization with M. A. G. McCandless as Chairman and Mr. Wm. Roe Secretary.

The report not being signed by the chairman, it was referred back to the Committee with instructions to be properly reported.

The gentleman then offered the following: An ordinances authorizing appointment of viewers on Fifth avenue sewer; read and passed. Bill of J. & J. Kendall, for work done on Webster avenue to the amount of $55 50 by order of City Engineer; referred to Committee on Claims and Accounts. An ordinance regulating construction of vaults under sidewalks, laid over under the rules. Ordinance for paving and grading Thirty first street; read and passed finally. Ordinances for paving Thirtieth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty third and Twenty-fourth streets laid over under the rules; ordinance for opening Greensburg turnpike, laid over; one for opening Reed street, laid over; one for public sewer on Diamond street, laid over; one appointing viewers on Locust street; laid over; report of viewers on Rose street, received and approved; report of viewers on Davilliers street, approved; also, report of viewers on Roberts street.

In relation to this, Mr. Moorhead offered a resolution referring the ordinances back to the Committee with instructions to report an ordinance appointing new viewers. The resolution was adopted and the ordinance so disposed of.

Report of Viewers on Forty-sixth street. Mr. Morgan presented a remonstrance against this report. The remonstrance was accepted and the report of viewers laid over. Report of viewers on Forty-eight street sewer approved. Report of viewers on Diamond alley sewer approved; also on Forty-second street sewer, referred to Committee on Appeals; also on Eleventh street sewer, approved; also on opening Webster avenue, approved.

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sims, chairman of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose presented their report, accompanied by a draft of an act creating a Paid Fire Department, and recommending the passage of the following:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, that they respectfully ask their Representatives at Harrisburg to have the accompanying act passed by the Legislature, and that the Clerks of Councils forward the same for that purpose.

Mr. Barton moved to postpone the matter until the act had been printed once in the official paper.

Mr. Hare hoped the matter would not be postponed, as something must at once be done with the fire department or the city would soon be without one altogether.

Mr. Barton's motion prevailed.

Mr. McCandless presented the annual report of the Street Committee for 1869, which was accepted and placed on file.

Mr. McKelvy offered a resolution calling for a special meeting of Councils for Monday, February 6th, 1870, to consider the Paid Fire Department question. Carried.

Mr. Pender, a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three from Common and two from Select Council as a Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, with B. W. Morgan as Chairman. Carried.

Business from Select Council was then taken up.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The ordinance for appropriations for the year 1870 was first considered.

Mr. Barton objected to the passage of the ordinance.

The chairman decided that according to the act of assembly the ordinance must be passed before the meeting closed or Councils could spend no money during the year.

Mr. McKelvey objected to the ordinance and moved that it be considered *seriatim*. Lost.

Several members asked for explanations of certain appropriations, and some parliamentary practice followed when finally a motion for the yeas and nays, in concurring with the action of Select Council prevailed. The vote resulted as follows.

YEAS AND NAYS.

Yeas—Messrs. Arthurs, Albeitz, Batchelor, Beymer, Black, Bradley, Cameron, Carroll, Creegan, Daum, Dietrich, Edwards, Fedder, D. L. Fleming, Jno. Fleming, Hare, Jahn, Jones, Kohne, Lang, Leonard, Mattern, Meyer, Miller, Morgan, Mosely, McCoy, Negley, Oliver, H. W., jr., Oliver H. W., sr., Pender, Preston, Seitz, Shoeb, Sims, Sneathen, Snodgrass, Verner, Tomlinson—39.

Nays—Messrs. Barton, Beekman, Booth, Caskey, Chalmers, Diamond, Faxon, Ferson, Fulton, Gazzam, Lyons, Mitchell, Moore, Mcorhead, McCandless, McGann, McKelvey, Schleiter, Schneider Seibert, Seiferth, Smith, Wallace—23.

When the result was announced, the President said: "The action of Select Council is concurred in."

Mr. McCandless (with an air of overwhelming surprise)—Is it? You don't mean to say—don't it take a three-fourth vote to spend money?

President—No sir. It don't take a three fourth vote to concur.

Mr. McCandless—Not to spend money —Well, I don't—If you decide that way I suppose we must let it go.

The member then resumed his seat and began industriously hunting for the rule upon which to appeal from the decision of the Chair, and business was proceeded with.

Several resolutions were read and concurred in, when the ordinance relative to increasing the salaries of the Road Commissioners to $800 elicited some discussion.

Mr. Chalmers objected to any increase in the salaries. He understood the Commissioners were employed but about eight months in the year, and he thought $600 enough for the work.

Mr. Jones said this was a mistake. That the Commissioners were fully employed all the time and worked hard. The salary was altogether too small for any man fit to hold the position. He thought the members of the Road Committee could testify to that fact.

In the case of Bernard Kelly vs. Alex. Fling, the jury failing to agree were discharged.

The next case taken up was that of Thomas Simpson vs. the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York. This was an action to recover for services rendered by plaintiff as agent for defendant's company. Jury withdrawn and non suit entered.

LIST FOR TO-DAY.

379 Goodall vs Gillis, et. al.
185 McGinnis vs Hamilton.
187 Peoples vs Hamilton.
194 Spargo et. al. vs Hoffman.
195 Same vs Seibert.
55 Scott vs Roseburg et. ex.
124 Henderson & Co. vs Heilbroner.
101 West Savings Bank vs Fulton et. al.
21 Same vs same.
200 Wightman vs Barker's executors.

Before Judge Stowe.

In the Quarter Sessions court room, Judge Stowe presiding, the case of Long vs. Brown, action to recover damages was taken up. The facts of the case are as follows: The plaintiff, Mr. Long, in 1861 leased a coal mine from Mr. Wood which it appears is adjacent to Brown's coal mines, and it is alleged that Brown by carelessly working his mines caused the water to flow from his mines into the mines which Mr. Long was working. Long's mines being lower than those of Brown, whereby it is alleged that Long sustained damage to the extent of several thousand dollars. The case was tried before Judge Stowe some time since, and a verdict rendered for plaintiff, and a motion a new trial was granted. On trial.

Scriptural Tableaux Successful and Beautiful Interpretation of the Holy Bible by Living Pictures.

The Turner Society of this city have, after a long and tedious preparation, in which no little mechanism and art were required on the part of those engaged, arranged a series of *Tableaux Vivants* illustrative of the Old and New Testaments, or the Holy Bible complete. At first blush we were inclined to think any truthful representation of such sacred pictures could not be made as graceful and faithful in themselves as to preclude the possibility of ridiculously misrepresenting the subjects portrayed; but the chasteness, neatness and beauty of the sketches presented in the first series last night to a large and intelligent audience assembled at Turner Hall, fully impressed us with the ability of the performers to do as much credit to the Biblical scenes as most artists do on canvas or steel plate. The more solemn and holy incidents recorded in the New Testament of course will not be presented, as the Turners have been careful to select that is in accordance with exact good taste; but the leading ordinary historical scenes will be faithfully translated in living figures in the several serial performances to follow on the afternoon of each of the seven succeeding weeks:

The programme so faithfully followed out last night was as follows:

1. Creation of the World.
2. The Punishment of Adam and Eve.
3. The Offering of Abel.
4. The General Deluge.
5. The Rainbow Covenant.
6. The banishment of Hagar and child.
7. The sacrifice of Isaac.
8. Rebecca at the